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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

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JFK ACT RELEASE

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM ABC World News Tonight STATION WJLA TV
ABC Network

DATE July 25, 1973 7:00 PM CITY Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT New Castro Broadside at CIA?

FRANK REYNOLDS: ABC News has learned that Fidel Castro is preparing another broadside against the CIA. On Thursday, in Havana, the Cuban government will reveal that it calls new evidence that the CIA tried to make it appear that Cuba was directly involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

According to our information, the Cubans will present at least one, possibly two, so-called double agents, men who worked for the CIA, but actually were loyal to Castro, who will again, according to the Cubans, prove the CIA tried to blame Cuba for the President's murder.

We're also told the Cubans will make public their version of recent CIA actions against them in Africa. And just why Fidel Castro has chosen to renew the old controversy about the assassination is not clear. But our source, who is a high official of the Cuban government, insisted the information to be revealed is new.

A CIA spokesman said today the agency has no idea what the Cubans will say, but the charge that the CIA deliberately tried to place the blame for the assassination on Cuba is "ridiculous."

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6:30 PM JULY 26

Middle East Peace Efforts

NEWSMAN: There was some movement in the Middle East peace efforts today, unfortunately it was not forward movement.

Egypt kicked out an Israeli military mission which had been in the country since the breakdown of earlier talks in January.

And Israeli Prime Minister Begin's bid for an invitation to Cairo was rejected by the Egyptian government during a high level meeting today.

David Brewington has more.

DAVID BREWINGTON: Today's meeting added one more sour note to the exchanges recently between Egypt and Israel.

First, Foreign Minister Kamal gave a detailed report on the Egyptian-Israeli meeting in England last week. The gist of it, no progress.

Then for more than four hours the council mauled over the entire Middle East situation. And finally decided to stick to its original position, to offer security and good relations to Israel, but only if the Israelis agree to return all occupied Arab land, period.

Later the Prime Minister said, Begin is not welcome in Egypt without some new ideas. Egypt still wants to negotiate he said, if Israel shows what he called, real willingness to reciprocate.

PRIME MINISTER KAMAL: But the declarations and statements of Mr. Begin lately, have shown that while he is seeking to resume contacts with us, he is taking positions which makes negotiations only a waste of time.

BREWINGTON: Mr. Kamal added that direct talks at any level await some form of gesture from Israel. Indicating that if the U.S. hopes to arrange a new round of negotiations, it will

[illegible] David Brewington, [illegible] Alexandria.

ABC WORLD NEWS TONIGHT ABC TV
7:00 PM JULY 26

Cuba Trying to Discredit CIA

FRANK REYNOLDS: The Cubans are making another major attempt this week to discredit the CIA.

Today, the official government newspaper there said a Cuban spy infiltrated the CIA, stayed in for eight years and worked his way up to what was called a senior position, all the while he was really working for Cuban intelligence.

He was identified as Manuel Consuluwala(?). Sources in the intelligence community here in Washington told us today that Consuluwala was indeed an employee of the CIA but they said his claim that he became a senior official was a lot of nonsense and that he was not in a position to learn any really sensitive information.

And to add to the big show in Havana this week, another former CIA agent, Phillip Agee is there now. Agee broke with the agency several years ago and has since made a career of identifying CIA agents around the world.

He was on Havana television last night charging that the CIA is really working against the peoples of the world including the people of the United States.

Military Mission to Withdraw

REYNOLDS: In the Middle East today, Egypt demanded the withdrawal of the Israeli military mission that's been in Cairo maintaining contact for the past six months.

Bill Seamans has the report.

BILL SEAMANS: This is the Israeli military group in Cairo in the more optomistic days of the peace dialog launched by President Sadat's visit to

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM All Things Considered... STATION WETA Radio
NPR Network

DATE July 26, 1978 5:00 PM CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Cuban Spy Infiltrated the CIA

DIANE DIAMOND: According to the official Cuban newspaper, a Cuban spy infiltrated the CIA in the 1960s and worked for the agency for eight years. The man is now writing a book about his experiences, and says that he worked his way up within the ranks of the agency.

The newspaper report says he served as the CIA's chief of security at a 1970 meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The man reportedly pretended to accept CIA recruitment in 1962 when he actually was fulfilling instructions from Cuban security headquarters.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: JUL 1994

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
27 JULY 1978

Cuban newspaper says CIA infiltrated by spy for Havana

From Inquirer Wire Services

HAVANA—A Cuban spy infiltrated the CIA in the 1960s and worked for it for eight years, the official Cuban newspaper Granma has reported.

Granma said that the spy, Manuel Hevia Consuluela, worked his way up to a senior position in the agency and was chief of security at a 1970 meeting of governors of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Hevia Consuluela's CIA career began in 1962, when he pretended to accept recruitment in Havana, the newspaper said. It said he later left Cuba, theoretically in exile, to work for the agency, while in fact he was fulfilling instructions from Cuba security headquarters all the time.

He is writing a book, called "Passport 11333—Eight Years with the CIA," that is to be published soon, Granma said.

The report coincided with an appearance on Cuban television by Philip Agee, a former CIA agent, who denounced the agency's activities. In a 30-minute interview, Agee discussed CIA operations in Latin America during the 1960s and said that part of his work had been to damage Cuba's relations with other Latin American countries.

Agee, who wrote a book on his CIA career for which he was threatened with prosecution by the agency, was invited to Cuba to take part in the week-long "World Youth Festival," which begins here tomorrow. As part of the event, a commission is to investigate "The Crimes of Imperialism," focusing in particular on CIA actions.

The CIA has been accused of, and in some cases has admitted, various operations against Cuba, including plots against the life of President Fidel Castro.

During Tuesday night's interview, Agee said he wanted to help people understand better "what the CIA is doing and how to identify its personnel in different parts of the world."

He said his second book, "Dirty Work, The CIA in Europe," was being printed and was more important than his first one, "CIA Diary — Inside the Company."

Agee added: "I have a contract for a third book with my editors in London which has to do with the CIA in different regions of the world."

He said he believed that "the interests of the CIA are really against the peoples of the world, and that includes the peoples of the United States themselves."

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ON PAGE 2

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
27 July 1978

Spy for Cuba reported in CIA in 1960s

Havana

A Cuban spy infiltrated the CIA in the 1960s, and worked for it for eight years, the official Cuban newspaper Granma has reported.

The man, Manuel Hevia Consuluela, is writing a book about his spy experiences. He worked his way up to a senior position in the CIA and was chief of security at a 1970 meeting of governors of the Inter-American Development Bank, the paper said July 25.

The newspaper said the Cuban agent pretended to accept recruitment by the CIA in Havana in 1962, and later went into exile to work for the agency. In fact, he was fulfilling instructions from Cuban security headquarters, Granma said.

The report coincided with an appearance on Cuban television by Philip Agee, a former CIA agent, who denounced the agency's activities. Mr. Agee, in a 30-minute interview, discussed CIA operations in Latin America during the 1960s, and said part of his work had been to damage Cuban relations with other Latin American countries.

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM ABC Evening News

STATION WJLA-TV
ABC Network

DATE July 28, 1978 7pm

CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT CIA/Havana

FRANK REYNOLDS: In Havana today six Americans, including three former CIA employees, announced plans to establish a worldwide network of agents to expose CIA personnel and methods of operation. There are celebrations in Havana this week, marking an anniversary of Fidel Castro's revolutionary movement. Bob Sirkin has more.

BOB SIRKIN: Havana. It's skyline blazing with leftist signs and slogans, a welcome to the 16,000 delegates from 140 nations who are meeting here under a pledge of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

The world press is also here, grinding out stories about the week-long agenda of cultural events, sports competition, and political seminars. Sprinkled among the Russians, East Germans, Angolans and Palestinians are 445 American delegates. They are living in this compound on the outskirts of Havana.

U.S. organizer Sandy Pollock says the American delegation represents a wide cross-section of people and views. Among other things, the Americans will call for an end to the U.S. trade embargo to Cuba, will pledge support for Cuba's African intervention, and call for abolishment of the neutron bomb. But it is the CIA that the Americans will attack hardest. Three ex-CIA employees invited here by the government have been on Cuban television denouncing the CIA, charging it with subversive activity against Cuba.

Former CIA agent Phillip Agee heads the covert action information committee. He, along with with James and Elsie Wilcot, once employed by the CIA in Miami, are expected to accuse

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the agency of falsely implicating Cuba in the assasination of President Kennedy. The Wilcots also claim that Lee Harvey Oswald was actually a CIA spy against Russia. But, the Wilcots say they never knew Oswald. All these charges -- to be brought before an international tribunal here, a mock leftist court.

Before the serious political discussions get under way this weekend, the streets of Havana will be alive tonight with celebrating and parading. Although this youth festival has been held 10 times before in such cities as Moscow and East Berlin, it is the first time such a collection of people and ideas has met in the western hemisphere. Bob Sirkin, ABC News, Havana.

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PAGE A-4

WASHINGTON STAR
29 JULY 1978

3 Ex-Employees Plan Campaign To Unmask CIA

HAVANA (AP) — Six American leftists, including three former CIA employees, announced plans yesterday to establish a worldwide network of agents to expose CIA personnel and methods of operations.

To launch the operation, the six said they were willing to meet with members of the delegations from 145 countries that have gathered here for the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. The festival, more than two years in preparation, has attracted some 20,000 foreign delegates.

The best known of the Americans is Philip Agee, who resigned from the CIA in 1969 after 12 years as a case officer and has since written two books on CIA activities. With Agee at his side, William Schaat, who has done research of U.S. intelligence operations, outlined the plans at a news conference at the Havana Libre Hotel.

SCHAAT SAID he and his colleagues hope to meet with as many festival delegates as possible to explain "the kind of work the CIA does and how to uncover and expose its methods.

"We hope ultimately to establish a worldwide network of involved and knowledgeable researchers who will have CIA officers under close scrutiny."

The name of the operation will be "CIA Watch," he said, and the role of the Americans will be to "check and double check the work that has been done."

Schaat said the CIA continues to attack institutions and "to corrupt or kill public officials, union leaders, students, progressive church or civic leaders or anyone else who stands in the way of the forces represented by the capitalists, imperialists, or the multi-national corporations."

The group also is collaborating on a new publication — Covert Action Information Bulletin — the first issue of which was released a few days ago.

OTHER MEMBERS of the group are James and Elsie Wilcott, who worked in finance and support for the CIA for nine years; Ellen Ray, a researcher on CIA activities; and Louis Wolf, who collaborated with Agee on a book to be published soon, "Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe."

The book describes in detail how to expose CIA personnel and also has detailed biographies of more than 700 U.S. intelligence personnel around the globe.

The CIA has been increasingly alarmed about public identification of its agents. One operative, Richard Welch, was assassinated in Greece after a newspaper reported his connection with the agency.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES
30 July 1978

SPY WATCHERS—U.S. panel of anti-CIA activists opens 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana by disclosing plans for worldwide effort to keep CIA offices "under close scrutiny." About 20,000 from 145 countries are taking part in Cuban events this week. Panelists are, from left, ex-CIA employe James Wilcott, Ellen Ray, William Schaap, Rolando Alvarez, ex-CIA officer Philip Agee, Lou Wolf. One exhibit: "CIA Crimes and subversion."
AP Wirephoto

APPEARED
PAGE 15A

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
30 JULY 1978

Ex-CIA Trio Joins Attack on Agency

HAVANA — More than 20,000 delegates from 145 countries are here for a week of anti-CIA festivities, and among the most enthusiastic participants are three former CIA employees.

The occasion is the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, which was formally inaugurated Friday night with a massive fireworks display at Latin American Stadium before a beaming President Fidel Castro.

The political fireworks occurred several hours earlier when the three former CIA employees were joined at a news conference by three other anti-CIA American activists. The group announced plans for the establishment of a "worldwide network" of informants to expose CIA personnel and methods.

The best-known of the six is Philip Agee, who has written or co-authored two books on the CIA since he resigned from the agency in 1969 after 12 years as a case officer.

Besides Agee, the other disenchanted former employees of the CIA here are James and Elsie Wilcott, who worked in finance and support operations for the CIA for nine years.

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NEWSWEEK
7 August 1978

Castro's Big Party

In a blend of Latin carnival and socialist camp meeting, Fidel Castro's Cuba teemed with visitors, music and revolutionary rhetoric last week. The regime was celebrating the 25th anniversary of the start of Castro's revolution and also playing host to the Eleventh World Festival of Youth and Students, which attracted more than 20,000 left-leaning delegates from 140 countries. But while Castro's countrymen and their guests were frolicking and rallying, officials from 86 nonaligned nations meeting in Belgrade heard Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito issue a thinly veiled warning to Castro to stop meddling in Africa. From Havana, NEWSWEEK's Miguel Acoca reports on the festivities and the heightened squabbling over Cuba's military adventurism:

Havana's drab buildings were daubed with fresh coats of paint, flags decorated even the shacks of its shantytowns and Cuba's capital experienced its first traffic jam in years. Young Africans, Arabs, Asians, Latin Americans and other Westerners, including a racially mixed U.S. delegation of more than 400, filled the usually somnolent city. They were welcomed with a somewhat garish neon sign reading, "Young People of the World, Cuba Is Your Home," and in the downtown Plaza de la Revolución they stared up at a huge portrait of Ernesto (Che) Guevara. Many wore T shirts bearing the festival's slogan: "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship." The babel of languages was confusing, and English was the closest thing to a common tongue—even if the hosts sometimes were unsure of their slang. "Is 'uptight' a new expression?" a guide asked. "How is it used? What does it mean?"

The largest foreign delegation, 2,000 Russians, seemed to know all about uptightness, and kept pretty much to themselves. But other groups were highly visible and convivial: the Angolans—trailed day and night by two film crews—seemed to be all over Havana, constantly praising Cuba for sending troops "to stop the imperialist attempt to take over our country." Many African and Arab delegations showed up in their national costumes, though women from the western Sahara region pointedly discarded their veils. "We're liberated," said one.

Re-enactment: Only a few of the foreign visitors were invited to the week's main event, Castro's speech in Santiago at the site of the Moncada barracks, a military post that he attacked (but failed to capture) on July 26, 1953. That assault signaled the beginning of his revolution, and the day before the anniversary, Cubans and the more important foreigners danced, sang and drank until dawn. In the predawn darkness of the 26th, children, armed only with flowers, reenacted the attack on the post, which is now a school.

Later thousands of Cubans marched from Santiago's main avenue to Moncada's athletic field. They were followed by the selected foreign delegations. Most were content to make their entrance shouting "Cuba! Cuba!" but the Palestinians twirled their headdresses and sang: "From Palestine to Cuba, revolution will continue. All the people of the world are beside me. My gun is my will. Its song in the day of Moncada will bring victory." They sang in Arabic, but the Cubans cheered nonetheless.

Politically Pointed: Castro spoke under a giant Cuban flag from a platform on which sat Rhodesian and South African black leaders and Yasir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The speech was brief by Castro's standards—a mere two and a half hours—but politically pointed. Predictably, he attacked the U.S., comparing it to Nazi Germany, but his main target was China. He accused the Chinese of forging a "shameless alliance with the imperialist powers," denounced Peking for its treatment of "heroic Vietnam" and charged the "treacherous leadership of China" with plotting against Angola and attacking Cuban policy in Africa. He even mocked the Chinese for turning Mao Tse-tung, whom he called "a ridiculous figure," into a god. In the midst of all this, a Vietnamese woman fainted and the Chinese ambassador to Cuba walked out.

CONTINUED

Cubans and Third World delegates wildly applauded Castro's tirade, but European leftists were much less pleased. "It's fine for Castro to help Cuba," an Italian Communist said, "but it's not his place to revive the cold war and fan the conflict between China and Russia." A Communist delegate from Greece said: "He has become the tool of the Soviet Union. His success in Angola and Ethiopia has gone to his head."

Propaganda Show: The muttering failed to dampen Castro's well-orchestrated propaganda show. Three former Central Intelligence Agency operatives held a press conference to promote an anti-agency newsletter and a book that one of them, Philip Agee, had co-authored. The major attack on the CIA and the U.S. is expected to come this week. Cuban sources said that a "Youth Tribunal on Terror, Repression and Fascism" will hear testimony claiming that the CIA was preparing phony evidence linking Cuba with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy—even before Kennedy was killed.

The U.S. contingent—which includes whites and blacks, Indians and chicanos, an Alaskan Eskimo and several children of Cuban exiles—was almost exclusively selected by leftist groups in the U.S., and they were eager to praise their hosts. Michael Goodman, 23, a student at the University of Wisconsin, got his Cuban trip by writing the winning essay in a contest sponsored by Havana's shortwave radio station, of which he's a regular listener. His topic: the significance of the first world youth festival to be held in the Western Hemisphere. Goodman said he was impressed by "the niceness of the people." Jerry Coleman, 31, a black from Elizabeth, N.J., and a member of the National Anti-Imperialist Movement in Solidarity With African Liberation, said that he considered the trip "a chance for a learning experience with people who have an anti-imperialist point of view."

Cubans gave them an exuberant welcome. At the technical school where the Americans were housed, they were greeted by singing Cuban schoolchildren. The American Indians, many of whom had participated in the recent "Longest Walk" on Washington, D.C., returned the compliment with drumbeating and more songs. "We want the white Americans to learn that we have no human rights," said 25-year-old Len Foster, a Navajo from Arizona. "Maybe we can learn how to win our rights here from the Cubans."

At the meeting of the nonaligned nations in Belgrade, the Cubans found themselves on the receiving end of the instructional process. The conference had hardly begun before Tito assailed "new forms of colonial presence or of bloc dependence, foreign influence and domination" in Africa. "We should be united in resisting such endeavors." He never named Cuba as the villain, nor did he need to. His audience got the point. Somalia's Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre charged that Cuba's "mercenary forces" have held back "the national liberation struggle in Western Somalia and Eritrea," and then sneered: "Cuba is unworthy to belong" to the nonaligned movement. A group of Arab and African delegates urged that the nonaligned nations boycott next year's summit—scheduled for Havana—and said that they were confident that 30 African countries would join such a boycott.

"The message to Cuba is clear," said one of the moderate African delegates. "Get out of Africa or get out of the nonaligned. It's Castro's moment of truth." But all that was many miles away and it seemed—at least for the moment—almost irrelevant in Havana. There, politics seemed to be providing a handy excuse for Cubans and their leftist visitors to do just what the capitalists do in the summertime: party it up.

THE TULSA TRIBUNE
31 July 1978

Spying on the spies

The American leftists who announced in Havana last week that they are seeking recruits to expose clandestine CIA operations were in the right place at the right time.

Some 20,000 young men and women from 145 countries are in Cuba to participate in the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. The naive idealism of youth is there waiting to be tapped.

The recruiters count among their number Philip Agee, a former CIA officer who has written two books about his former employer and soon will publish another, this time an instruction manual for anybody who has always wanted to expose CIA personnel but didn't know how.

Sounds like fun, but Agee and his fellow CIA watchers will be less than honest if they don't tell their recruits that this is no game. Public exposure of a CIA operative in Greece two years ago led to his assassination.

The CIA has become a kind of international whipping boy for the world's troubles, and for people like Agee, a subject for profitable books. There is no denying that the CIA has committed some blunders and launched ill-advised operations. But in a less than perfect world there is a need for intelligence agencies. Agee might also mention this distasteful fact of life but he won't.

He might also tell tell the young men and women that there is another intelligence agency that bears watching: The KGB. He might, but he won't.

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THE BALTIMORE SUN
31 July 1978

Cuba to blast CIA during youth festival

Havana (Reuter)—Cuba is launching a major denunciation of the United States Central Intelligence Agency with the help of several former CIA employees and double agents it says it infiltrated into the organization.

Several of the double agents will make public appearances here shortly, Cuban officials said.

Cuba assembled a mass of what it calls evidence of CIA activity against it, ranging from direct attacks and espionage to attempts to blame it for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, officials added.

The Cuban campaign is linked to the World Festival of Youth, which opened here Friday night, and has been gathered for a special festival activity called "Youth Accuses Imperialism."

This will take the form of a public trial and has the CIA as a particular target. Cuba's Prensa Latina news agency described it as a sort of Nuremberg tribunal "to judge imperialism, principally in the United States, for its crimes against humanity."

It was not immediately clear how much of the evidence to be presented later this week was new. It appeared that the greater part involved published material which was being assembled.

No double agent has appeared in public in Cuba, although a number of defectors from the CIA have done so.

Among those who came here to speak against the CIA were three former employees, Philip Agee and James and Essie Wilcott. All three left the agency in the 1960's and have been active with radical groups in denouncing it.

The three already have given press conferences here in which they reviewed their careers and activities with the agency.

Several months ago, Mr. Wilcott told a U.S. House of Representatives committee that he had been informed while working for the CIA that Lee Harvey Oswald, named killer of President Kennedy, was employed by the agency.

Cuba would charge that powerful United States reactionary groups linked with the Mafia and anti-Communist Cubans had tried to implicate this nation in the assassination of Kennedy to hide their own guilt, officials here said.

A great deal of evidence of CIA activity against Cuba has been published in the past both in this island and in the United States. The CIA has admitted attempts to try to kill President Fidel Castro, as well as other attacks.

Cuba already has announced that one of its security agents who infiltrated the CIA and worked as a double agent for eight years shortly will be publishing his experiences in a book.

The man, Manuel Hevia Consuluela, reached a senior position in the CIA and was chief of security at a 1970 meeting of governors of the Interamerican Development Bank, the official paper *Granma* said.

Mr. Sean McCann, chairman of the Association for Legal Justice, based in Belfast, commented: "This gentleman (Mr. Pilling) is simply playing with words. When the British Attorney General gave a solemn undertaking after the Strasbourg verdict that Britain would stop torturing people, it was generally understood that this was to include all forms of inhuman and degrading treatment.

"Everybody knows, of course, and the recent Amnesty report confirms it, that serious ill-treatment of arrested persons has continued up to the present time."

"Instead of so called verbal assurances, what is really required of the British Government is that they quite simply cease doing what they are doing," added Mr. McCann.

THE BRITISH CRIMES

It will come as a very big surprise to the general public, both in Britain and Ireland, to learn that the British Government did not give an undertaking to the European Court of Human Rights last year that ill-treatment of any kind would not happen again during interrogation procedures.

It is revealed in today's paper that the private secretary to the Northern Ireland Office, Mr. J. G. Pilling, told the Irish Civil Rights Association in a letter ... "no government could be so sure that no member of its security forces will ever depart from the strict rules laid down for the treatment of prisoners in custody so as to make such a claim with certainty."

Just who is Mr. Pilling trying to hoodwink with statements like that? It was one of the main arguments by the British Government at Strasbourg that the kind of ill treatment meted out to the Hooded Men had since ceased, and one which weighed heavily with the court.

Of course no Government can guarantee that members of its police or armed forces will never ill-treat suspects during interrogation. But they can guarantee that this will not be done as a matter of policy, and that guarantee was given by Britain at Strasbourg, even though there was strong evidence to the contrary during the months of the hearings themselves.

Is the British Government now sliding back to a situation where it will become official policy to ill-treat prisoners? Is Whitehall trying to justify what has been happening in the interrogation centre in Castlereagh, embarrassed as they are about the findings of the Amnesty investigators?

It is bad enough that people in Belfast or wherever, either Loyalist or Republican, suspected of being involved in terrorism, can expect to be subjected to ill-treatment without the British Government trying to escape its responsibilities in the matter. The British Attorney General, Mr. Sam Silkin, was clearly embarrassed by having to defend the British case at Strasbourg. He should now be asked to clarify his Government's attitude on this matter at once.

Another matter for justifiable anger came to light in the House of Commons yesterday when the British Defense Minister, Mr. Fred Mulley, revealed that the soldiers, believed to be members of the S.A.S., who were involved in the killing of young John Boyle at Dunloy, Co. Antrim, recently are still walking the streets, armed with their Armalites presumably.

Mr. Mulley told the SDLP leader, Mr. Gerry Fitt that the soldiers would stay on duty until it was established that there was a case to answer, to which Mr. Fitt quite rightly replied that if there was not a case to answer concerning the shooting of John Boyle, he did not know what else it might be.

The RUC have quite clearly exonerated the Boyle family from all suspicion of involvement in terrorism and it has been established by the post mortem that the boy was shot in the side-back of the head. There is overwhelming evidence that there is a case to answer and those soldiers should at the very least have been suspended from duty, if not placed under immediate arrest.

AGEE'S COVERT ACTION

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1978

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, in the period since January 1975 when the House Committee on Internal Security was ended, we have witnessed a broad attack on this country's foreign and domestic intelligence agencies. The enemies of the U.S. intelligence community, many of whom openly have supported Soviet, Cuban, and Red Chinese-sponsored terrorist movements in the Third World, have been unimpeded in their selective leaking of intelligence agency documents, exposing of covert programs, and identification of intelligence personnel.

Measures to strengthen our Federal intelligence agencies have languished because the House committees who now have jurisdiction over our internal security and intelligence agencies have yielded to the clamor of the anti-intelligence lobbies and sensationalist press.

Our Federal intelligence agencies lack legislative mandates to take action, while our enemies are redoubling their efforts to demoralize and destroy the remaining U.S. intelligence operations. CIA defector Philip Agee, who could have taught the notorious Kim Philby lessons in treachery, joined by a handful of U.S. radicals, has launched a new attack on the CIA's covert capabilities.

The parameters of the new attack on the CIA and Western intelligence agencies by turncoat Agee and company from Cuba is reported in detail in the latest issue of the Information Digest, a newsletter on terrorist, political, and social movements edited and published by John Rees. I commend this article to the immediate attention of my colleagues. The article demonstrates the nature of the attack on the U.S. intelligence community, namely, that the attack is backed by the facilities of our Marxist totalitarian enemies; and will again, as Agee has done before, attempt to endanger the lives or personal safety of our intelligence officers by the disclosure of classified information. Only passage of H.R. 8718, which provides for the personal safety of those persons engaged in furthering the foreign intelligence operations of the United States, and the restoration of the House Committee on Internal Security can provide the legislation needed by our intelligence community to cope with the newest sabotage tactics directed toward our Nation. I urge you to join in cosponsoring House Resolution 48 to restore the Internal Security Committee and H.R. 8718 to provide protection to the men and women who serve as our front-line eyes and ears in the protracted war with the Communists.

[From the Information Digest, July 28, 1978]

AGEE'S COVERT ACTION

Taking advantage of the opportunity for making foreign contacts presented by the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students now being held in Havana, a small group of American leftists including members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) and CIA defectors led by Philip Agee have announced the formation of a new counter-intelligence operation, Counter-Watch (CW).

The July 26, 1978, announcement of the formation of Counter-Watch was made at a Havana Libre Hotel news conference by Washington, D.C., NLG attorney William H. Schaap who said that the new group would develop a worldwide network of agents that will expose CIA personnel and methods of operation. The CW group will also publish on a bimonthly basis the Covert Action Information Bulletin (CAIB) [$10/yr.], several hundred copies of which were distributed this week in Havana and in the U.S., in Schaap's words, "to people interested in our work."

Schaap told the well-attended press conference, "We hope ultimately to establish a world-wide network of involved and knowledgeable researchers who will have CIA officers under close scrutiny. Their [the researchers] role will be to check and double-check the work that has been done."

Members of the CW apparat include Philip Agee, now a resident of Rome, Italy; Ellen Ray, 1842 California Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; William H. "Bill" Schaap, also of 1842 California Street, N.W.; Elsie and James Wilcott; and Louis "Lou" Wolf.

Covert Action Information Bulletin is published by Covert Action Publication Inc., a District of Columbia nonprofit corporation, from P.O. Box 50272, P Street Station, Washington, D.C. 20004 [202/295-6759]. The telephone is listed to Schaap at 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. According to the CAIB, several of those now associated with Counter-Watch were previously involved with the Agee faction of CounterSpy Magazine, and when CounterSpy split during the summer of 1976, they decided that "there is an important and vital role to be played by the sort of exposes for which CounterSpy had become famous. . . . That CounterSpy and its uncovering of CIA personnel and operations around the world were so violently hated by the Agency was our best endorsement."

In its premier issue [July 1978], the CAIB makes the point that a regular feature will be a section "naming names." They write:

"We do not believe that one can separate the dirty work of the CIA from the people who perform it. The exposure of past operations is valuable, but it is only half the job. How many times have we all heard the CIA, the FBI and others say, whenever a particularly nasty covert operation has been exposed, 'Oh yes, but we don't do that any more.' We believe that they do, and that the same people are often involved.

"As a service to our readers, and to progressive people around the world, we will continue to expose high-ranking CIA officials wherever and wherever we find them. This column, we hope, will usually be longer. In preparing the premier issue, we have been unable to conduct much of our regular research, and have one item for our readers."

The CW "scoop" is identification of the alleged new CIA station chief in Jamaica, Dean J. Almay, Jr., 51, whose career in the Foreign Service includes posts as a political officer in Indonesia, Malasia, Philippines and Spain. In an interview following the Havana announcement, Schaap told a newsman that their expose had been carried by the Jamaican newspapers and that the alleged CIA station chief "was nowhere to be found."

According to Counter-Watch, a "major step" in the battle to destroy the CIA's covert capabilities has already been taken.

"Two of our group, Phil Agee and Lou Wolf, have edited and prepared a new book, Dirty Work, just published by Lyle Stuart, Inc. This book describes in detail how to expose CIA personnel, includes dozens of articles from many countries which have been done just that, and presents, in Appendix form, detailed biographies of more than 700 undercover CIA and NSA personnel lurking in embassies and military installations in virtually every country on earth."

The leading role in Counter-Watch has been taken by William Herman Schaap, 38, a graduate of the University of Chic . o Law School whose activities against the U.S. intelligence community cover a 17-year period. Most recently he was a member of the Advisory Board of CounterSpy's parent Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate (OC-5), perhaps a logical development from his first public political act of record at Cornell University where as an undergraduate in 1961 he signed a petition for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In the period 1968-1969, Schaap was active with the New York Military and Draft Law Panel, a joint project of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) and the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC).

As a member of the former law firm of Lubell, Lubell, Fine and Schaap in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Bill Schaap was known as an advisor and close friend of the leadership of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and of Mark Rudd, leader of the SDS Weatherman faction and eventually of the terrorist Weather Underground Organization (WUO). Schaap's law firm became a center for support activity for the Black Panther Party (BPP) and SDS Weathermen; and with his law partners, Jonathan and David Lubell, well-known as Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) activists and organizers from their Harvard days, helped form Stronghold Consolidated Productions, Inc., which provided Huey Newton and other BPP leaders with funds.

During this period, Schaap worked with the New York NLG's Mass Defense Office in providing on-the-scene legal aid to arrested demonstrators; at anti-Vietnam and Panther 21 support demonstrations; represented Leslie Bacon, a reluctant grand jury witness in an investigation of the WUO bombing of the U.S. Capitol; and unsuccessfully represented Robin Palmer, Sharon Krebs and other members of the New York Cranes (an off-campus SDS chapter) when, as the Piggybank Six, they were charged and convicted of a bank bombing conspiracy.

In October 1971, Schaap was a participant in a "tribunal" attacking the police, military and intelligence agencies that was organized by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) in Washington, D.C. which worked closely with the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council (WPC) and the North Vietnamese and Vietcong in attacking U.S. assistance to South Vietnam. He followed this activity in November 1971, by sitting in at a meeting of May Day Tribe and PCPJ activists planning the disruption of the Republican National Convention in San Diego.

In the fall of 1972, Schaap became a staff attorney in Okinawa at the NLG's Southeast Asia Military Law Project office where he remained through 1973. Schaap was one of seven U.S. NLG delegates to a January 18-19, 1975, conference in Paris sponsored by the USSR's International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) intended to popularize claims that the Vietcong and North Vietnamese-controlled Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG) was the "legitimate" government of that region. During 1975 and 1976, Schaap was on the staff of the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) in New York. Remaining associated with the CCR as a "cooperating attorney," he became editor of the Military Law Reporter, in Washington, D.C., and joined the CounterSpy/OC-5 advisory board.

In 1974 and 1975, Schaap and other NLG members affiliated with the CCR—Peter Weiss, William Kunstler, Marge Ratner—and with former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, attempted to join the defense team for members of the terrorist Red Army Fraction (RAF) or Baader-Meinhof gang; but were denied permission by the West German authorities. Schaap and Peter Weiss, chairman of the board of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), remained involved in the RAF support movement. Schaap went to Hamburg in February 1977, to attend the trial of RAF member and lawyer Kurt Grönewold until proceedings were interrupted by the death of the presiding judge. Schaap was one of those instrumental in the introduction of resolutions in support of the RAF lawyers at the spring NLG National Executive Board meeting in Washington, D.C.

In Cuba, Schaap told a reporter that the CAIB had been very well received and that the CW group would work with various U.S.-based organizations involved in attacking the CIA and other intelligence agencies. Among those he named as "being close to CW" were the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in Philadelphia; the Washington, D.C., based Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), the Center for National Security Studies (CNSS) and the Coalition to Stop Government Spying (CSGS).

Schaap said that IPS was represented in Havana by Saul Landau, a veteran Castro-supporter who described his goal in a letter to a Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member, a letter found in the briefcase of KGB agent Orlando Letelier, as becoming the "propagandist" for the "new American revolution," by NLG attorney Michael Tigar, currently with the prestigious Washington law firm headed by Edward Bennett Williams who had presented the Letelier briefcase to carefully selected reporters who had no knowledge of Spanish and whose most recent case of note was his unsuccessful defense of Vietnamese spy David Truong; and by IPS fellow Ralph Stavins, long active with the NLG in anti-intelligence campaigns and now heading the IPS Government Accountability Project (GAP) designed to encourage the "leaking" of Government secrets to IPS. It is noted that Landau, Stavins and Tigar, whose first documented public political activity in the 1960s was with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, have played prominent roles in the media whitewash of the revelations of the Letelier documents. Schaap also noted that CNSS was represented in Havana and that Damu Smith was present on behalf of the CSGS.

The CW press conference was also used to plug Philip Agee's new anti-CIA book, Dirty Work: The CIA in Europe [Lyle Stuart: New York, $24.95], which, according to its author speaking in an appearance on Havana television in Spanish on July 25, "is more important than the first book I wrote." [Inside the Company: CIA Diary, Penguin: London, 1975].

In response to a question as to why he was attending the 11th World Youth Festival, Agee said:

"I have come at the invitation of the [festival] organizing committee, the National Preparatory Committee. First, we have come to enjoy the activities of the festival, to visit Cuba one more time; but above all, to talk with the largest possible number of delegates on the topic of secret intervention, the CIA activities and methods to penetrate, weaken and overthrow political organizations in all parts of the world. Of course, this is an opportunity for talking with people from all over the world and, for me, it is a great opportunity to continue my work of recent years in connection with political education so that the people are able to learn about the methods, or exactly how to identify the CIA personnel in different countries. In other words, I have come to exchange ideas and to hold talks with the delegates who have come from many countries."

Philip Agee, 42, now living in Rome, Italy, for 12 years was a CIA officer primarily involved with Latin America. Now a self-stated convert to "revolutionary socialism," Agee defected from the CIA in Mexico City in 1969. Since that time he has made a new career of exposing CIA operations. It is interesting that Agee has exposed not only those operations which were known personally to him as a case officer, but also those that were ongoing in Greece, Britain, Portugal, southern Africa and other areas. During the past two years, he has apparently been able to expose new alleged CIA operations in Portugal, Italy and, after a visit to Mexico perhaps for "research," Jamaica.

In relation to Agee's revelations on the U.S. intelligence community in Greece, former CIA Director William Colby charged that Agee's work for CounterSpy was responsible in part for the assassination of Richard Welch, the CIA station chief in Athens, in December 1975.

During 1976, when residing in England, Agee became the subject of a deportation order under the provisions of Britain's Immigration Act of 1971. Papers filed by the British Government charged that he:

A. Has maintained regular contacts harmful to the security of the United Kingdom with foreign intelligence agents;

B. Has been and continues to be involved in disseminating information harmful to the security of the United Kingdom; and

C. Has aided and counseled others in obtaining information for publication which could be harmful to the security of the United Kingdom.

In his unsuccessful appeals against the deportation order, Agee had the assistance of three U.S. lawyers who traveled to London to make statements on his behalf. The three were former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, like Schaap a "cooperating attorney" with the CCR; Melvin L. Wulf, former legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union also associated with the NLG; and Morton Halperin of the Center for National Security Studies (CNSS), an anti-intelligence project staffed by IPS and the NLG, and head of the CSGS.

Agee, of course, denounced the deportation order as "political persecution" and demanded to be presented with all evidence against him, claiming to have no idea why the British Government would consider him a threat to their internal security. However, in a January 23, 1977, interview in the New York Times, Agee said he thought the order "had something to do with exposing a Western spy ring in Poland," which he denied having done.

However, there is public evidence to the contrary. In April 1976, Jerzy Pawlowski, a Polish UNESCO official and member of the 1968 Polish Olympic fencing team, was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for espionage. According to official accounts in Polish newspapers, Pawlowski "had entered into collaboration with the intelligence of one of the NATO states in 1964," and had until his April 1975 arrest provided military information on the Warsaw Pact to the West.

The official Polish version concluded with the claim that:

"During the investigations * * * Pawlowski confessed * * * and disclosed numerous details and circumstances. * * * this fact alone * * * induced the court not to pass the supreme sentence."

That comment is patently false propaganda. The facts indicate the Agee had betrayed Pawlowski years earlier, and that the Communists had allowed Pawlowski to continue his operations so that his entire network of contacts and agents could be rolled up. There have been some press reports that more than 100 people believed to have supplied the West with intelligence have been arrested.

According to Agee's book, Inside the Company: CIA Diary, at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, Philip Agee as a CIA officer was working as a U.S. representative on the Olympic Organizing Committee with a special responsibility in the Soviet operations section and "with a chief interest on sporting and Assessment of new access agents." The book contains a "shopping list" of intelligence information Agee was seeking at the time. From that list it is difficult to doubt that Agee had become aware of Pawlowski's work for NATO at that time.

David A. Phillips, a former CIA officer who is president of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO), had more informative comments in the AFIO newsletter, Periscope:

"Whether Philip Agee is a paid agent of the Cuban Intelligence Service—a surrogate of the Soviet KGB—is almost beside the point. By definition, his role has been that of an 'agent of influence' responsive to Cuban control. He has made five bugger-mugger expeditions to Havana of which I am aware. His declared mission has been to dismantle the CIA by identification, exposure and neutralization of its people abroad * * *. The degree of his effort in this respect * * * has been the subject of debate. * * * Agee shrugged off the Welch tragedy, and others yet to come, as the breaks of the intelligence game. As late as January 9, [1977] Agee told the London Observer that he was being deported because the British government believed him responsible for the death of two British agents in Poland."

That Philip Agee should return to Havana in order to launch Counter-Watch and the Covert Action Information Bulletin is not surprising. His first book, Inside the Company, openly gave credit to representatives of the Cuban Communist Party and to the resources of the Cuban Government for providing him with support and material. While living in Paris and London, Agee has admitted being in frequent contact with Cuban "diplomats". He said in an interview, "Whether they were Cuban intelligence officers or not, I don't really care."

Schaap, asked after his Havana news conference whether Agee intended to return to the U.S., said, "No, he prefers to stay in Rome where he is able to travel wherever he wants." Agee, an American citizen, has a right to return. However, the woman who calls herself Angela Agee, but is not legally his wife, does not have a right to a U.S. visa. She has admitted in press interviews to membership in the Revolutionary Communist Party of Brazil (PCRB) which has been involved in terrorist activities, saying, "There will have to be an armed struggle. This has happened in every country where there has been a revolution."

Philip Agee in fact could return to the U.S. without fear of prosecution for breaking any laws or violating his CIA contract. On March 18, 1977, after his lawyers, Mel Wulf and Ramsey Clark, met with then-head of the Justice Department Criminal Division, Benjamin R. Civiletti, now a Deputy Attorney General, who gave them a letter announcing that Agee was no longer under investigation and would face prosecution only "if additional evidence came to light that would suggest a violation of Federal law."

Ellen Ray first came to public attention after the Mayday 1971 riots in Washington, D.C., when she attended a follow-up and planning conference in Ohio on May 21, 1971, as a member of the collective of the underground newspaper, Quicksilver Times. In the fall of 1972, as a "legal worker and filmmaker," Ray accompanied William Schaap to Okinawa as a member of the staff of the NLG Southeast Asia Military Law Project. Ray and Schaap were among the seven NLG delegates to the January 1975, IADL conference in support of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. While Schaap became editor of the Military Law Reporter [the 1977 NLG Referral Directory lists his office as c/o Military Law Reporter, 1346 Connecticut Ave., NW, No. 610, Washington, D.C. 20036 [202/296-7560]], and became a member of the CounterSpy Advisory Board, Ellen Ray joined the CounterSpy staff. In September 1977, she was with Agee on his Jamaica visit and produced an article on alleged "CIA destabilization" of Jamaica for the magazine. In February 1977, Ray and Schaap were the two NLG observers at the Hamburg trials of RAF terrorists in West Germany.

James and Elsie Wilcott worked for the CIA for nine years in finance and support activities in Tokyo, Miami and Washington, D.C. They left the CIA some years ago and have been active with radical anti-CIA groups in denouncing the Agency. Several months ago, James Wilcott told a U.S. House of Representatives investigating committee that he had been told, while working for the CIA, that Lee Harvey Oswald was employed by the CIA.

Louis Wolf is described as "a journalist who has done intensive research into the American intelligence community," and is co-author with Agee of Dirty Work. During the past two years, the writer who has received considerable publicity as Agee's co-author has been Steve Weissman, a former leader of the Berkeley Free Speech Movement and SDS who became an initial leader of the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), the "intelligence-gathering arm" of the U.S. left with close ties to Cuba, of the Pacific Studies Center (PSC) which carries out "anti-imperialist" "power structure research" on U.S. defense and corporate interests in Asia similar to those NACLA performs on Latin America, and was editor of Ramparts magazine. Married to a British subject, thus not deportable, Weissman has been working with the Agee apparat in England.

CAIB lists four recommended "worthwhile periodicals" as First Principles, the CNSS newsletter; Organizing Notes, the CSGS newsletter; the NACLA Report on the Americas, bi-monthly "well-researched reports on the political economy of the Americas, with particular attention to the role of U.S. imperialism;" and State Research, published from 9 Poland Street, London W1, United Kingdom (38 U.S.), "Research notes from a group of counterspies in the U.K., with much information, especially about British intelligence, hard to come by elsewhere."

Schaap asserted that the CIA continues to "corrupt or kill public officials, union leaders, students, progressive church or civic leaders or anyone else who stands in the way of the forces represented by the capitalists, imperialists or the multinational corporations." His statements were followed by announcements by the Cuban government that a special World Youth Festival activity, a tribunal called "Youth Accuses Imperialism," would be held to judge the CIA and U.S. "imperialism" "for its crimes against humanity."

In the first CAIB edition, Agee sets forth the reasons for his attacks in an article, "Where Myths Lead to Murder," that according to a footnote, "expresses much of the philosophy of the Covert Action Information Bulletin." He states:

"Together, people of many nationalities and varying political beliefs can cooperate to weaken the CIA and its surrogate intelligence services, striking a blow at political repression and economic injustice. The CIA can be defeated. The proof can be seen from Vietnam to Angola, and in all the other countries where liberation movements are rapidly gaining strength. We can all aid this struggle, together with the struggle for socialism in the United States itself."

ESSAY CONTEST

HON. JAMES G. MARTIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1978

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, this year, for the second consecutive year, my office sponsored an essay contest for juniors and seniors in high schools in North Carolina's Ninth Congressional District.

After preselection by officials at public and private high schools, a panel of independent judges selected a winner and two runners-up from the entries.

The judges were extremely complimentary of the quality of the writing, along with the degree of research and thought which went into the essays.

The first runner-up in the essay contest is Gingle Boyd, a student at Charlotte Latin School in Mecklenburg County.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, I call to your attention the essay of Gingle Boyd and know you join me in extending congratulations to this leader of the future.

THE WEALTH OF A NATION—FOUNDATION OF THE FUTURE

(By Gingle Boyd)

The wealth of a nation and how it will affect the nation's future can be determined by a look at the national assets possessed by a country. An asset is defined as anything which is a support, a resource, or a source of strength. Therefore, a national asset is anything that supports the country or is used as a source of strength by the country. Some of the national assets that will be discussed here are economic growth, increase in productivity, and our nation's most important resource, its people.

Economic growth is the increasing production of goods and services and can be determined by the GNP (Gross National Product). This is the total value of all goods and services produced by the economy in a year. Over the next year, the economy should grow about 4.7 percent. Economic growth is important to our country for many reasons. With an increase in goods, more people will have what they need. This will result in a rise in the standard of living. If there is more production, the government can help out the needy. This includes the unemployed, the aged, the sick, people being discriminated against, and people lacking the skills necessary to obtain a job. We can fulfill the "American Dream" with more commodities. This dream is that our children or the next generation will have it better than we have it: better housing, more leisure time, a longer life, etc. The last reason is that economic growth can help strengthen the free world. We can give aid to the underprivileged countries and hope that they will follow our example to capitalism instead of communism.

Economic growth depends on three things: expanding the ability to produce, a willing-

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ON PAGE 5A

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
1 AUGUST 1978

The Scene

In the nation and the world

Spies: *What you don't know can't hurt you*

The CIA is, or was, good at keeping secrets. It has made a career of making secrets, passing secrets and, some say, killing to keep the secrets secret. That's the trouble — what some people are saying.

The CIA also made a career of making enemies and, some say, of killing to keep them enemies. The trouble is that some of the enemies are not dead.

In fact, there's a full week of anti-CIA activities going on in Havana. Among the most enthusiastic participants are three former CIA agents. The festivities began with fireworks in a sports stadium Friday, and the plans are to form a worldwide network of informants on CIA activities. They already are putting out a journal in the U.S. called Covert Action Information Bulletin.

All of which is no secret to the CIA.

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

4435 WISCONSIN AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 244-3540

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM ABC World News Tonight STATION WJLA-TV ABC Network

DATE August 2, 1978 7 pm CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Havana Youth Festival

FRANK REYNOLDS: At the world youth festival in Havana this week, the United States and, particularly, the Central Intelligence Agency are being regularly, indeed exhaustively, denounced. Bernard Shaw has the story.

BERNARD SHAW: This tribunal is Cuba's main propaganda attraction for delegates here. Under the heading of imperialism and aggression, festival organizers say that the United States is being tried for crimes against humanity.

One witness said President Carter preaches human rights with a bible in one hand and a neutron bomb in the other. Five Cubans who claimed to be double agents told of infiltrating the CIA while remaining loyal to Fidel Castro. One said that the CIA tried to assassinate Castro as recently as two years ago. Another displayed spy equipment, including what he said was a CIA rock whose lid, once removed, revealed a hiding place for a small radio transmitter used to pick up conversations.

ELSIE WOLCOTT: My husband and I are both former CIA employees.

SHAW: A former secretary at the Miami station where, she said, the agency launched operations against Cuba. Her husband listened to her testimony a few rows away.

Phillip Agee, former CIA agent for 10 years, said the agency was responsible for what happened to a ship loaded with weapons and ammunition for Castro's army.

PHILLIP AGEE: Because of the CIA sabotage operations,

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this ship was destroyed in Havana harbor on March 4, 1960. And in those explosions about 100 people were killed.

SHAW: The tribunal ends on Friday. Bernard Shaw, ABC News, Havana.

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ON PAGE A-10

WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)
2 AUGUST 1978

D.C.'s man in Havana

We doubt that many District taxpayers will be warmed by the thought of a school board member using public money to attend an anti-Western propaganda spectacular in Havana. Whatever the level of taxpayer outrage over Frank Shaffer-Corona's $756 travel allowance, the expenditure is a misuse of the school system's money.

Mr. Shaffer-Corona is spending $84 a day from D.C. coffers while in Cuba for the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, *The Star's* Gloria Borger reports. Despite the felicitous title, the festival is a political event without the remotest application to the education of Washington schoolchildren.

And what politics! A filled stadium watching delegates from the U.S. carrying banners about "anti-imperialist solidarity" and banning the neutron bomb. Philip Agee outlining plans for new anti-CIA activities. Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian terrorist chief, damning American and Israeli misdeeds. Fidel Castro ordering up fireworks as the gracious host of it all.

The traveling school board member has not been available in the last few days to explain how the left-wing bash in Havana is going to help anyone deal with the District's school problems.

Mr. Shaffer-Corona's request for the travel money did not go unquestioned, by the board president and by board and District financial officials. Board of Education President Conrad Smith at one point wrote to Mr. Shaffer-Corona protesting his planned use of board funds and urging that he reconsider. Mr. Smith also appealed to Schools Superintendent Vincent Reed, who understandably begged off commenting on the travel practices of the elected board.

A problem is that the board's guidelines, under which each member can draw up to $1,350 in travel expenses to attend educational conferences and training sessions, are too vague. Mr. Shaffer-Corona was able to justify his Havana expenses for bureaucratic purposes by citing the high-sounding educational claims of the World Festival's sponsors.

Tighter, more specific guidelines are in order, particularly if D.C. school board members cannot be relied on to use reasonable judgment in such matters. In the board's definition of the kinds of travel for which the public can be billed, an explicit exclusion of political propaganda sessions may be necessary.

ON PAGE D-6

WASHINGTON STAR (RED LINE)
2 AUGUST 1978

Former CIA Agent Testifies in Cuba

Phillip Agee, former CIA agent, gestures as he testifies at a youth conference tribunal in Havana yesterday. Agee talked about personal involvements in CIA activities in Cuba.

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ON PAGE 4

THE WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)
2 August 1978

5 Cubans Claim They Duped CIA

HAVANA, Cuba — Five Cubans who said they duped the CIA into accepting them as agents have told a Havana tribunal the agency tried to use them in terrorist acts and assassination plots against President Fidel Castro.

They spent more than five hours telling their stories to the tribunal, which is a major event of the week-long World Festival of Youth and Students here. Eight persons serving as "judges" listened intently as the purported double agents spoke.

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

4435 WISCONSIN AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 244-3540

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM CBS Evening News

STATION WDVM-TV
CBS Network

DATE August 3, 1978 7 pm

CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Lee Harvey Oswald

ROGER MUDD: For the past two days the Havana government has been presenting what it says is evidence that the CIA conspired with the Mafia in placing the blame for the assasination of President Kennedy on Cuba. The Cubans claim that Lee Harvey Oswald was set up by the CIA to give the U.S. a pretext for atacking Cuba.

It had been making the allegations at a Havana youth festival, the first forum that Cuba says is suitable for presenting the evidence. Ed Rabel reports from Havana.

ED RABEL: Testifying before a tribunal accusing the CIA, Elsedio Asque (?), former consul for Cuba in Mexico in 1963, said that a man claiming to be Oswald appeared at his consulate two months before the Kennedy murder, applying for a visa to Cuba. But, Asque said, the applicant was not the same man the world knows as Lee Harvey Oswald, the assasin.

Asque indicated that photographs admitted with the visa application and those of Oswald taken after the murder in Dallas appeared to be of the same individual -- but that the person who submitted the visa photographs was not Oswald. Cuban officials suggest that the man who applied for the visa was really a CIA agent who was part of the plot to link Oswald with Cuba.

The Cubans published the phot today, which they say was taken of the man posing as Oswald as he left the consulate back in 1963. The photo, they said, was taken by other CIA agents stationed in an espionage center located near the consulate. The Cubans suggest that the CIA has the photo in its files and should be forced to release it. The photograph is apparently a copy of the one the CIA released to the Warren Commission, but later

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withdrew. No Cuban official has explained why the consul did not question the applicant for the visa about why the photograph he submitted did not even remotely resemble him.

Answers seem to be required for the following questions raised by the Cuban allegations. If, in fact, Oswald did go to the consulate, does the CIA have a photo of him there? Does the CIA have an audio tape recording of Oswald at the consulate? Or of the man who allegedly posed as Oswald?

The Cubans say their consulate was being monitored electronically and that such tape probably exists. Who was the heavy set man in the photos submitted by the CIA to the Warren Commission? And, why did they withdraw the photo, as the Cubans allege? And, finally, if as the Cubans allege, someone did pose as Oswald at the Cuban consulate before Kennedy's death in 1963, does that act imply a CIA conspiracy to kill the President? Ed Rabel, CBS News, Havana.

MARVIN KALB: A CIA spokesman tonight answered some of those questions. He flatly denied that the mystery man who is supposed to have identified himself as Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent for the CIA -- part of an alleged plot to link Oswald with Cuba. According to spokesman Herbert Hetu, that is all rubbish.

Hetu also said that the CIA gave the Warren Commission 11 pictures of the mystery man, but withheld one picture of the man for security reasons. The man himself has never been identified. And even though former CIA Director William Colby says that the CIA probably has voice recordings of this mystery man, Hetu maintains that, to the best of his knowledge, such recordings simply do not exist.

CIA officials say the tribunal in Havana appears to be part of a well-orchestrated, worldwide communist campaign against the CIA -- touched off in part, perhaps, by Russian and Cuban unhappiness about the Administration's human rights program. These officials seem somewhat embarrassed by the CIA role in the investigation of the Kennedy assasination. As one official put it, the Cubans are hitting us where we are most vulnerable. But why they are doing it now, we really don't know. Marvin Kalb, CBS News, Washington.

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ON PAGE A-3

NEW YORK TIMES
3 AUGUST 1978

Cuba Says C.I.A. Fabricated Evidence on Kennedy

By ALAN RIDING
Special to The New York Times

HAVANA, Aug. 2 — Cuba accused the United States Central Intelligence Agency today of fabricating evidence in order to link Havana with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and thus justify further American efforts to overthrow the Castro Government.

In lengthy testimony before a political "tribunal," organized to coincide with the 11th International Youth Festival, Cuban officials also charged the C.I.A. with plotting numerous assassination attempts against Cuba's President, Fidel Castro.

Evidence of some of these plots was provided by six Cuban "double agents," who apparently infiltrated Cuban exile groups in Miami and collaborated with the C.I.A. until as recently as 1978.

But while many of the Cuban charges were not new — some witnesses even quoted evidence from the report of the United States Senate's Select Committee on the C.I.A. — the Cuban Government did provide fresh testimony casting doubt on some C.I.A. claims that linked President Kennedy's accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, to Cuba.

Eusebio Azcué López, a former Cuban consul in Mexico City, told the tribunal that the person claiming to be Lee Harvey Oswald who visited him Sept. 27, 1963, to request a visa for Cuba was not the same person who appeared in films and photographs as the arrested assassin of Mr. Kennedy. The Warren Commission reported the C.I.A.'s evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Cuban consulate on that day.

"In no way did the person I saw in film and photographs resemble the person who visited me," said Mr. Azcué, who has never before given evidence in public. "The person in the film was younger and with a pudgier face compared to the hard lines and older face of the person who requested the visa."

A member of a so-called Cuban Investigating Commission, Idalberto Guevara Quintana, who presented today's main charges against the C.I.A., said that there was a growing body of evidence suggesting efforts to link Cuba to the assassination even before it took place.

Mr. Guevara charged that, contrary to evidence presented to the Warren Commission, no one by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald belonged to the so-called "Fair Play to Cuba" organization in the United States and that no affiliate of that group existed in New Orleans, where Mr. Oswald had allegedly been a militant.

He also said that, contrary to evidence presented by the C.I.A. to the Senate's Select Committee, the person who sought a visa for Cuba in Mexico City never announced while in the consulate that he was planning to kill President Kennedy.

The C.I.A., Mr. Guevara said, tried to link Cuba to the murder by emphasizing links between Mr. Oswald's assassin, Jack Ruby, and the Mafia leader Santos Traficante, who visited Cuba in 1959 in an unsuccessful effort to persuade Mr. Castro to reopen Havana's casinos.

Mr. Guevara further maintained that the C.I.A. has tried to hide the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was recruited by the agency while in Japan in 1958.

Mr. Guevara accused the C.I.A. of deceiving the Senate's Select Committee by suggesting that Rolando Cubelas Secades, who is now serving a 25-year prison term here for espionage for the United States, was in fact a double agent, thus trying to discredit his evidence of assassination plots against President Castro. Mr. Cubelas appeared before the tribunal today and admitted working for the C.I.A. in Cuba from 1961 to 1966.

Another witness before the tribunal, which has been organized with the principal objective of placing the C.I.A. on trial and which is called "Youth Accuses Imperialism," was Juan Felaifel Canahan, a Cuban intelligence agent who infiltrated Cuban exile groups and the C.I.A. in Miami between April 1963 and February 1966.

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WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)
3 AUGUST 1978

Cuba Cites CIA in Assassination Plot

HAVANA — Cuba accused the CIA of fabricating evidence in order to link Havana with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and thus justify further American efforts to overthrow the Castro government.

Eusebio Azcue Lopez, a former Cuban consul in Mexico City, said the person claiming to be Lee Harvey Oswald who visited him Sept. 27, 1963, to request a visa for Cuba was not the same person who appeared in films and photographs as the arrested assassin of Kennedy.

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ON PAGE 19

THE WASHINGTON POST
3 August 1978

Cuba Charges CIA Plotted to Kill Castro As Recently as 1976

By Marilse Simons
Special to The Washington Post

HAVANA—The Cuban government mounted a major attack on the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency yesterday, producing for the first time alleged double agents who claimed that CIA efforts to assassinate Premier Fidel Castro continued until as recently as 1976.

The charges were made before a so-called "tribunal against imperialism" being conducted while 20,000 young leftists and communists from 140 nations take part in this week's 11th International Youth Festival.

In addition to the new charges concerning a number of alleged CIA plots to assassinate Castro, the double agents and other Cuban prisoners who testified yesterday also made new allegations related to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Cuban government is also expected to release a 24-page document shortly called "CIA, Cuba Accuses" detailing Havana's charges that the CIA has "obscured and twisted information concerning the death of John F. Kennedy."

The decision to air these charges at yesterday's tribunal may have been designed, in part, to steal the thunder from the U.S. House Assassinations Committee, which sent a delegation here in April to pursue various questions about the Kennedy assassination.

The House panel is planning to hold public hearings on its JFK inquiry next month.

The Kennedy assassination allegations were overshadowed here yesterday, however, by testimony that plots to kill Castro continued until only two years ago, despite CIA claims that any such activities were discontinued in 1965.

This claim was made by several double agents, including Nicolas Alberto Sirgado Ros, who said he acted as a double agent for 10 years until 1976.

Sirgado, who said he was recruited by the CIA during a visit to London in 1966, said the CIA had trained him in a variety of techniques and, in 1974, asked him to plant a microphone in the offices of Osmany Cienfuegos, who holds the key job of secretary to Cuba's Council of Ministers.

In 1976, Sirgado said he was asked to provide an itinerary of a visit to Angola by Castro—a request interpreted here as an indication that the CIA might have been planning to assassinate the Cuban leader while he was on that trip.

Sirado said he passed carefully prepared misinformation to the CIA, and later that year, received a letter of congratulation and a wrist watch from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Another Cuban, Jose Fernandez Santos, said a further threat on Castro's life was expected in Mexico in 1976.

Two men, whom he identified as Francisco Manuel Camargo Saavedra and Patricio Sanchez, scouted Mexico City's airport and a downtown monument as possible sites for the assassination, Fernandez said.

A succession of five former double agents provoked strong emotional responses with stories of how they had succeeded in sabotaging CIA plots to kill Castro.

One of the self-professed double agents, Abel Haidar Elias, testified that on one occasion, he had been given a powerful rifle to pass to a chosen assassin.

When the agent told the tribunal that he had never delivered the weapon, the audience gave him a standing ovation.

The panel also heard a variety of claims regarding the Kennedy assassination.

Much of the testimony suggested that the CIA had sought to convince the public that Lee Harvey Oswald had dealings with Cuba long before the Kennedy assassination. By so doing, witnesses argued, the sources behind the Kennedy murder could protect the real culprit and instead involve Cuba, thus justifying a U.S. invasion to overthrow Castro.

The most dramatic testimony came from Eusebio Azcue Lopez, who was consul at the Cuban Embassy on Sept. 27, 1963, when a man claiming to be Lee Harvey Oswald requested a visa to travel to Cuba.

Azcue said "the man I saw on TV being killed by Jack Ruby, in no way looked like the man I had seen three months earlier."

The CIA photos of Oswald presented to the Warren Commission "were also not of the man I had seen" in Mexico, Azcue said. He told the tribunal he reported this immediately to Raul Roa, then Cuban foreign minister.

Rolando Cubelas Secades, now serving a 25-year prison term, also appeared and denied the CIA's claim that he was a double agent, saying, "This is completely false, a perfidious lie."

Cubelas, who has already served more than 12 years in prison for "crimes against the state," appeared emotional as he left jail yesterday for the first time. The man who is said to have gone under the CIA code name AM LASH told the tribunal he worked only for the CIA between 1961 and his arrest in 1966.

CONTINUED

Associated Press

Philip Agee testifies in Havana at "tribunal against imperialism." The former CIA officer and some colleagues bent on "exposing CIA personnel and operations" are putting together the Covert Action Information Bulletin, published here.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
3 August 1978

Worldwide Effort Being Launched to 'Destabilize' CIA

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Perched just below Dupont Circle is the apparently temporary headquarters of a new international campaign to "destabilize" the Central Intelligence Agency.

The anti-CIA announcements are being made in Havana, but the vehicle is a magazine being put together by former CIA officer Philip Agee, "the agency's No. 1 nemesis," and a number of colleagues bent on "exposing CIA personnel and operations whenever and wherever we find them."

The new publication, which is expected to appear roughly six times a year, is called the Covert Action Information Bulletin, and its tone is uncompromising. Urging a worldwide effort to print the name of anyone who works abroad for the CIA, Agee advises readers of the premier issue not to stop there. Once the names have been made public, he recommends:

"Then organize public demonstrations against those named—both at the American embassy and at their homes—and, where possible, bring pressure on the government to throw them out. Peaceful protest will do the job. And when it doesn't, those whom the CIA has most oppressed will find other ways of fighting back."

Agee concludes: "We can all aid this struggle, together with the struggle for socialism in the United States itself."

"This thing is incredible ... unbelievable," exclaimed CIA spokesman Herbert Hetu. "The motivation of these people has got to be more than that they're just ticked off at the CIA.

"This goes beyond whistle-blowing," Hetu added of the magazine. "Whistle-blowing is supposed to be directed at wrongdoing. These people are operating under the overall pretext that everything we do is wrong."

Expelled from Britain and a succession of other Western European countries over the past two years, Agee is reportedly living in Rome, but the magazine is being published here by C. I. Publications Inc., a nonprofit corporation set up in the District on Dec. 22.

Its incorporators, directors and officers are William H. Schaap, a lawyer and editor in chief of a newsletter called the Military Law Reporter; Ellen Ray, a colleague of Schaap on various boards and projects; and Louis Wolf, coeditor with Agee of a new book entitled "Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe."

It is designed partly as a how-to-do-it book aimed at "breaking the 'cover' of thousands of CIA agents around the world."

The headquarters of C. I. Publications Inc. is given in the incorporation papers as a sixth-floor suite in the Dupont Circle Building at 1346 Connecticut Ave. NW, which houses the Public Law Education Institute.

The institute's president, Thomas P. Alder, told a reporter yesterday he had not been aware of Schaap's use of the address for his "sideshow" magazine and indicated he would put a stop to it. The institute publishes the Military Law Reporter Schaap edits.

The financing for the new undertaking was unclear. Alder said Schaap, Agee and all the others who could answer such questions were still in Havana, where they have been taking part in an anti-CIA tribunal that began last week as part of the International Youth Festival.

In announcing the plans there, Agee and Schaap have said they hope to establish a worldwide network of "researchers" who will keep CIA officers under close scrutiny and forward their names to the Covert Action Information Bulletin for publication. Others associated with Agee in the so-called "CIA Watch" are James and Elsie Wilcott, former CIA finance and support personnel who are also taking part in the Havana festival.

In a joint statement in the first (July 1978) issue of Covert Action entitled "Who We Are," Agee and the others describe the magazine as a successor to Counter-Spy, which went out of business a year and a half ago.

Counter-Spy folded after a welter of controversy over the 1975 assassination in Athens of CIA station chief Richard S. Welch. The magazine had earlier listed Welch's name as a CIA official stationed in Peru.

Unlike Counter-Spy, Agee and the others said in the first issue of Covert Action, "We are confident that there will be sufficient subscribers to make this publication a permanent weapon in the fight against the CIA, the FBI, military intelligence and all the other instruments of U.S. imperialist oppression throughout the world."

According to John H. Rees, editor of a conservative newsletter called Information Digest and Washington correspondent for the Review of the News magazine (originally put out by the John Birch Society), Schaap is a member of the National Lawyers Guild, and, with Ray, served on the Counter-Spy magazine advisory board. The two also participated together in the National Lawyers Guild's Southeast Asia Military Law Project and served as the guild's observers in February 1977 at the Baader-Meinhof trials in Stammheim. Rees reported in Information Digest's latest issue.

Several hundred copies of Covert Action were reportedly sent from Washington, and more were distributed free in Havana.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES
3 AUGUST 1978

News in Brief

Former CIA agent Philip Agee, speaking before a tribunal at the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana, claimed the U.S. agency was responsible for the deaths of 100 Cubans in a 1960 explosion on a ship carrying Belgian arms to Cuba. He gave no details. Agee also charged that the CIA fabricated a document purporting to contain names of Peruvians on the payroll of the Cuban Embassy in Lima. After the list appeared in a Lima newspaper the Peruvian government broke relations with Cuba.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
4 August 1978

CIA Foes Must Find New Home

The new Covert Action Information Bulletin organized to help "destabilize" the Central Intelligence Agency will have to find a new corporate headquarters.

The anti-CIA magazine is being published by C. I. Publications Inc., which Washington lawyer William Schaap, and colleagues formed last December. Schaap gave the initial corporate address at a Dupont Circle suite occupied by the Public Law Education Institute. Schaap works there as editor of a bimonthly newsletter, but Institute President Thomas P. Adler said yesterday in a formal statement that C. I. Publications will have to find a new home.

"C. I. Publications is neither a lessee nor an affiliate of the Public Law Education Institute, and its use of this address as an official registered office is contrary to the policy of this institute," Alder added in a letter to the D. C. Recorder of Deeds.

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NEW YORK TIMES
5 AUGUST 1978

Cuban 'Agent' Says U.S. Police Aides Urged Torture

By ALAN RIDING
Special to The New York Times

HAVANA, Aug. 4 — A Cuban, who said that he had infiltrated the Central Intelligence Agency as a "double agent" and was sent to work in Uruguay, charged today that United States police advisers routinely recommended the use of torture for interrogation purposes there in the early 1970's.

Manuel Hevia Cosculluela, 44 years old, who said that he worked for the C.I.A. between 1962 and 1970, charged that an American official, Dan A. Mitrione, personally tortured four beggars to death with electric shocks as part of his interrogation course for Uruguayan policemen in 1970.

Mr. Mitrione, head of the United States Agency for International Development's public safety program in Montevideo, was killed by Uruguay's Tupamaro guerrillas following his kidnapping in 1970. At the time, the State Department denied charges by leftists that Mr. Mitrione had participated in the torture of political prisoners.

"If you ask me whether any American official participated in torture, I'd say yes, Dan Mitrione participated," Mr. Hevia said at a news conference. "If you ask me whether there were interrogations, I'd say no, because the unfortunate beggars who were being tortured had no way of answering because they were asked no questions. They were merely guinea pigs to show the effect of electric shock on different parts of the human body.

Not Merely Work of an Individual

"But there has been a lot of talk about Mitrione," he went on. "This is wrong because it suggests that his behavior was the excess of an individual. Mitrione represented the program of the American mission, and Mitrione was only carrying out policy."

The Agency for International Development's public safety programs, advising police forces around the world, were terminated by Congress in 1975 after criticism of them in Congress.

Mr. Hevia is the seventh Cuban identified as a "double agent" to be presented publicly this week to coincide with the 11th International Youth Festival, which is being attended by 22,000 leftists from 140 countries. But while six of these identified as "double agents" reportedly worked with the C.I.A. through previous infiltrations of Cuban exile groups, Mr. Hevia is the only one said to have worked in an area unrelated to Cuba.

In a book published today, titled "Passport 11333," Mr. Hevia said that he was first contacted on behalf of the C.I.A. early in 1962. He consulted Cuban security officials, Mr. Hevia added, and was told to cooperate.

Asylum, Then C.I.A. Recruitment

In November 1962, he sought asylum in the Uruguayan Embassy here and seven months later went into exile in Miami, where he was formally recruited and trained by the C.I.A. and sent to Uruguay. After working under cover, he said he began working in the public safety division of the Agency for International Development in Montevideo, answering directly to the office's assistant director, William Cantrell, said to be a C.I.A. operative.

"The American aim was to create an entirely new national intelligence network, working through the police and eliminating politically those army officers who were considered too nationalistic and unwilling to allow an American takeover of intelligence," he said.

"Cantrell called me to Montevideo and told me that a new public safety director would be bringing instructions on new courses of interrogation," Mr. Hevia continued. "Cantrell said that the new man, Mitrione, was not part of 'our program' — he never referred directly to the C.I.A. — but had worked very closely with 'our program' in Brazil."

Mr. Hevia, who attended high school at Watertown, Conn., in the early 50's and speaks perfect English, said that the interrogation courses brought by Mr. Mitrione involved the use of electric shocks, special chemicals and modern psychological techniques against detainees.

Academic Approach to Torture

"The special horror of the course was its academic, almost clinical atmosphere," he recalled. "Mitrione was a perfectionist. He was coldly efficient, he insisted on economy of effort. His motto was: 'The right pain in the right place at the right time.' A premature death, he would say, meant that the technique had failed."

Apart from the experiments on the four beggars, the Cuban official said, Uruguayan policemen attending the course would occasionally be taken to Montevideo police headquarters to watch real interrogations. "Happily, I only witnessed two of these real interrogations," he added.

Early in 1970, Mr. Hevia said that he received instructions from Havana to prepare to return. "The last time I talked to Mitrione was in his home one evening over drinks," he recalled. "He said that he considered interrogation to be a complex art. First you have to soften up the detainee with blows and the usual abuse. The objective was to humiliate the victim, separating him from reality, making him feel defenseless. No questions, just blows and insults. Then just silent blows."

C.I.A. Refuses Comment

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—A spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency, asked for a response to the charges made in Havana, said that the C.I.A. did not customarily comment on allegations about operational activities.

101ST YEAR: THE FRESH AIR FUND

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THE WASHINGTON POST
5 August 1978

Bill to Outlaw Listing of CIA Names Pressed

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) yesterday urged quick passage of legislation which would make unauthorized disclosure of the identities of CIA officials or agents a crime.

Bentsen said he was outraged by the new campaign being undertaken by former CIA officer Phillip Agee and colleagues to expose the names of CIA officers working abroad.

"I believe that anyone who so recklessly threatens the safety of our agents, as Mr. Agee does, should face the prospect of jail," Bentsen declared. "There can be no tolerance of the warped mentality of those who so dangerously prejudice our security."

In a prepared Senate floor speech, Bentsen said that a bill he first proposed in 1978 would "fill an inexcusable gap in current law."

The Bentsen bill would prohibit any past or present government official with access to classified information about CIA personnel from making unauthorized disclosures of such information about CIA personnel from making unauthorized disclosures of such information. Violators would be subject to a 10-year prison term and a $10,000 fine.

In an apparent effort to avoid freedom-of-the-press complications, the bill states that those who receive such unauthorized information cannot be prosecuted for conspiracy or as accomplices. Reporters and others still could be threatened with jail for refusing to reveal their government sources. A Bentsen spokesman maintained, however, this was more of a "theoretical" problem than a real one.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES
6 August 1978

Ex-Agent Seeks to Expose All CIA Men

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Renegade CIA agent Philip Agee hopes to uncover and identify every American intelligence agent working abroad—and the CIA and at least two senators are trying to stop him.

Agee has instructed his followers on how to find the agents and has encouraged them to demonstrate outside agents' homes and exert pressure to have them expelled from host countries. If this exposes an agent to possible danger, Agee said, it would be the CIA's responsibility to transfer the man.

Agee disclosed his plans last week in Havana during a Communist-sponsored world festival of youth and students. He led a well-publicized "tribunal" on the CIA, which he called "the Gestapo and SS of our time."

He announced also publication of a new bimonthly called Covert Action Information Bulletin. A limited number of copies are circulating in Washington.

The first edition, which carries the introduction of Agee's new book, "Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe," gave "as a service to our readers" the name of a man who was identified as the new CIA station chief in Jamaica, with alleged details of his previous posts.

He said his new book had "detailed biographies of more than 700 undercover CIA and National Security Agency personnel lurking in embassies and military installations in virtually every country on earth." He said he was going after the rest.

Commenting on Agee's campaign, CIA spokesman Herbert Hetu said, "The most frightening and frustrating thing to us is that people like this can do something like this and we have no laws to stop it."

Sen. Barry Goldwater (D-Ariz.) told the Senate Intelligence Committee Thursday that Agee's citizenship should be revoked; and Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen (D-Tex.) Friday urged the Senate to pass legislation as quickly as possible to make unauthorized disclosure of the identity of CIA agents a crime.

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PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
6 AUGUST 1978

Anti-CIA magazine readied

By Georfe Lardner Jr.
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — At the heart of the nation's capital, near bustling Dupont Circle, is the headquarters of a new international campaign to "destabilize" the CIA.

The announcements are being made in Havana, but the vehicle of the campaign is a magazine being put together by former Central Intelligence Agency officer Philip Agee, "the agency's number one nemesis," and a number of colleagues bent on "exposing CIA personnel and operations whenever and wherever we find them."

The new publication, which is expected to appear about six times a year, is called the Covert Action Information Bulletin, and its tone is uncompromising. Urging a worldwide effort to print the name of anyone who works abroad for the CIA, Agee advises readers of the first issue not to stop there. Once the names have been made public, he recommends:

"Then organize public demonstrations against those named — both at the American embassy and at their homes — and, where possible, bring pressure on the government to throw them out. Peaceful protest will do the job. And when it doesn't, those whom the CIA has most oppressed will find other ways of fighting back."

Agee concludes: "We can all aid this struggle, together with the struggle for socialism in the United States itself."

"This thing is incredible . . . unbelievable," said a CIA spokesman, Herbert Hetu. "The motivation of these people has got to be more than that they're just ticked off at the CIA."

"This goes beyond whistle-blowing," Hetu said of the magazine. "Whistle-blowing is supposed to be directed at wrongdoing. These people are operating under the overall pretext that everything we do is wrong."

Expelled from Britain and a succession of other Western European countries over the past two years, Agee reportedly is living in Rome, but the magazine is being published in Washington by C.I. Publications Inc., a nonprofit corporation set up in the District of Columbia on Dec. 22.

Its incorporators, directors and officers are William H. Schaap, a lawyer and editor in chief of a newsletter called the Military Law Reporter; Ellen Ray, a colleague of Schaap on various boards and projects and Louis Wolf, coeditor with Agee of a new book entitled "Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe."

The book is designed partly as a how-to-do-it manual aimed at "breaking the 'cover' of thousands of CIA agents around the world."

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NEW YORK TIMES
7 AUGUST 1978

Politics Aside, Cuba Is Festive for Visiting Young Leftists

By ALAN RIDING
Special to The New York Times

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 6 — Most of the delegates to the 11th International Youth Festival were caught off guard. Almost 20,000 young leftists came from 145 countries expecting to participate only in solemn ceremonies condemning imperialism. But the Cuban people had carnival in mind.

The result was at least two parallel festivals: One in which innumerable revolutionary groups and governments won the support of a sympathetic audience for the cause and another in which the Cubans wooed the visitors with dancing, music, hospitality and rum.

But other festivals were also taking place, making it impossible to follow all events. There were sports competitions, in which the athletic Cubans showed their prowess, and there were hundreds of cultural events featuring artists as varied as Angolan singers, Chilean flutists and Vietnamese dancers.

The Cuban Government of course used the occasion politically, mounting a propaganda offensive against the United States Central Intelligence Agency, not only accusing it of plotting to involve Havana in President Kennedy's assassination, but also dramatically unveiling numerous "double agents" who it said had worked for years as infiltrators in the C.I.A.

But perhaps the best promoters of Cuba's image were the Cubans themselves, from shy schoolchildren collecting the autographs of visitors on Havana's streets to midnight rumba dancers offering beer and cigars to passers-by.

Even the so-called Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, once considered sinister grass-roots vigilante organizations, held block parties for the delegates, enabling outsiders to mix with ordinary Cubans in a way unheard of in almost two decades. And last night, as the 10-day festival came to an end, hundreds of Cubans crowded Revolution Square to hear Cuba's President, Fidel Castro, bid farewell to the delegates.

This was the first time that the International Youth Festival had been held in a developing country. As a result, the problems of the third world dominated the gatherings.

The Africans were the stars of the festival, reflecting Cuba's deep involvement in the continent. They received the largest applause during the inaugural parade on July 23 and their problems — Angola, Ethiopia, Rhodesia, South Africa and South-West Africa — dominated both public debate and private conversations.

Many Africans, visiting Cuba for the first time, were deeply impressed by the multiracial society. "I think anyone walking the streets of Havana in the evening and seeing the hundreds of Cubans milling around in all shades of skin color would be horrified at the thought of what happens in South Africa," said Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, a leading opposition group in South Africa. "South Africa is such a sharp contrast that Cuba is the kind of world that a normal human being would aspire to."

With the delegations from Africa, Asia and Latin America solidly pro-Cuban and even pro-Moscow, the only waves of dissent came from the mixed-bag youth committees from Western Europe, which apparently felt obliged to raise the issue of human rights in the Communist bloc.

But the third world delegates were not interested. A British speaker was even heckled when he mentioned human rights, while the Dutch delegation was admonished by the Russians for "breaking the unity of the festival" when it brought up the recent Soviet trials of dissidents. The Italian delegation, though, caused most controversy, not only bringing up the human rights question, but also boycotting a solidarity meeting for Ethiopia, where Cuba currently has troops stationed, because of its support for the Eritrean secessionist movement.

The 400 or so American delegates, most of whom were Puerto Ricans, blacks, Indians or Chicanos, spent a good deal of time squabbling with their United States Communist Party organizers. "The American delegation reflects all the divisions and confusions of American society," said Frank Shaffer-Corona, a Chicano from Washington. "No one agrees on anything."

But many Americans did seem to share an enthusiasm for Cuba, all the more after President Castro — as always, popping up unexpectedly — visited the delegation to "thank" American youth for its solidarity with Cuba. "There are two United States," President Castro said, "one represented by the oligarchy and the other represented by those of you who have come to the festival."

Josefina Hernandez, a 31-year-old secretary from Washington who left Cuba 18 years ago and was returning for the first time with the Antonio Mateo Brigade of children of Cuban exiles, said she was astonished by the freedom here. "People go where they like, they say what they like," she said. "I've talked to lots of people. They can't all be [illegible]

there are problems here — of housing, of transportation — but they're confident that things will be resolved."

Some of the Americans charged that the United States Government had harassed those who had planned to attend the festival, even forbidding a planned charter and forcing delegates to fly here through Canada. "There really is a lot of hysteria in the U.S. about Cuba," said Ellen Spring, 25, from Boston, who is a member of the National Board of the Americans for Democratic Action. "Before I left, an A.D.A. staff member told me, 'Get a good tan, don't do anything political, don't sign anything.' My parents even told me not to send them a postcard because they'd be put on some F.B.I. list."

Tens of thousands of Cubans were mobilized to help in the festival, which coincided with the country's annual carnival. Few locals seemed to follow the endless public debates on the assorted evils of imperialism, preferring instead to do their utmost to make the visitors feel welcome. Many had been preparing the flags and posters that covered Havana for the last six months.

The capital's normally quiet streets were also transformed by the sight of thousands of foreign delegates, some dressed in tribal costume, others, like the West German men, shocking some local people by parading around in yellow shorts. One group of Frenchwomen stretched Cuban tolerance too far: They went swimming topless at a nearby beach, prompting Cuban bathers to call the police.

"I don't know what the hang-over of the festival will be," one government worker said while eating ice cream at Coppelia Park. "We haven't been exposed to all these outside influences for a long time."

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HUMAN EVENTS
12 AUGUST 1978

Capital Briefs

* Cuba bragged last week that it had infiltrated the Central Intelligence Agency for eight years beginning in 1962. The official Cuban newspaper Granma claimed that the agent, Manuel Hevia Consulluela, worked his way up to a senior position in the agency and was chief of security at a 1970 meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank. The Castro regime will soon publish Hevia Consulluela's expose, "Passport 11333—Eight Years with the CIA."

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ON PAGE 30

TIME
14 August 1978

CUBA

Fidel's Youth Jamboree

Flogging the CIA at a socialist show trial

The Czech girls sported distinctive red-and-white jumpers; the Poles, whose national colors the Czechs had appropriated, came decked out in red and khaki. There was color (and congestion) aplenty in Havana last week, as some 18,500 young leftists from 140 countries, attended by 1,500 journalists and 13,000 other visitors, crammed into the Cuban capital for the eleventh World Festival of Youth and Students. The eight-day, $60 million propaganda orgy is socialism's ideological equivalent of a global Scout jamboree. This year, as the festival was held for the first time in the Western Hemisphere, Cuban President Fidel Castro used the occasion to denounce, once more, the multifarious evils of U.S. "imperialism."

Cuban President Fidel Castro

Hot air and narcolepsy.

Castro had spent two years planning the event, one of the few socialist spectaculars that offer the younger generation a good time. He also saw the festival as a good place to justify his country's interventions in Africa. His policy needed a bit of bolstering, to be sure: at a nonaligned Foreign Ministers summit in Belgrade last week, some delegates attacked Moscow and Havana—rather than Western imperialism—as the current threat to Third World neutrality.

As Angolans, Russians, Mexicans, Britons, Vietnamese and even a 400-member U.S. delegation trooped into Havana for singing, dancing, stadium pageantry, rap sessions and some frolicking on Cuba's beaches, they faced an additional event: the Youth Accuses Imperialism International Tribunal. A panel of eight "jurors," headed by Uruguayan Physician Hugo Villar, heard scores of witnesses rest on accusations—some old, some true, many distorted or false—against the CIA. One star witness was Philip Agee, a former CIA agent now turned professional anti-agency muckraker. Other witnesses related details of a 1962 CIA poisoning scheme (during a time, admittedly, when the agency was indeed plotting to assassinate Castro), and of anti-Castro execution plots fomented as recently as 1975 in Mexico City. (The CIA calls the accusations of a Mexico City plot "absolutely untrue.") The main impact of these exposés on spectators was widespread narcolepsy; they were occasionally awakened by basic applause from the army of Communist and Third World reporters covering the pseudo event.

At times, socialist solidarity were a little thin. Castro himself delivered an early tongue-lashing of the Communist Chinese, who had boycotted the festival. He castigated Peking for "insane political conduct," "repugnant betrayal of the cause of internationalism," and "perfidious, base arguments" against Cuba. The last, presumably, was a reference to Peking's sharp denunciations of the Cuban military presence in Africa.

Other issues also threatened the mood of solidarity. Some British delegates wanted to question the 1,000 Russians attending the festival about Soviet human rights infringements; rather than cause an embarrassing fuss, they refrained. West German delegates split on the issue of how to deal with East Germany's imprisonment of Author Rudolf Bahro.

Apart from the hot air, both political and real (Havana broiled under daily 90° F. temperatures), festival delegates seemed to get what they most wanted: some sightseeing and some fun. Reported TIME Correspondent Richard Woodbury from the Cuban capital: "Flags and Christmas lights adorned the streets, and at night the broad Malecón, Havana's ocean-front drive, was festive with dancing. There were cultural and sporting events scheduled at almost every hour, from aquatic festivals to theatrical exhibitions to a Soviet-Cuban boxing match (the Cubans won). Restaurants were so crowded that they occasionally ran out of food, and there were a few other problems. Some members of the U.S. delegation, for example, naively assumed that Cuban restaurateurs accepted credit cards and traveler's checks. Not so; the American visitors were told to keep their capitalistic devices to themselves, that in Communist Cuba the policy was cash only."

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 34

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS
8 August 1978

A last straw for the First Amendment?

PATRICK J. BUCHANAN

WASHINGTON—Despite a series of recent court decisions which appear to be anti-press, the evidence is indisputable that the last two decades have witnessed a remarkable expansion of freedom of the press. Rightly, American newspapers are known as the "freest in the world."

But a publication has been launched in Washington that may test the limits of the First Amendment. The Covert Action Information Bulletin is a new bimonthly devoted to identifying and publishing the names of clandestine agents and employes of the CIA who are living and working abroad.

The Bulletin is heir and successor to Counter-Spy, a magazine that folded a few years back after some negative publicity. It seems that several months after Counter-Spy identified Richard S. Welch as a CIA agent, the veteran station chief in Athens was murdered by terrorists.

The moving force behind the Bulletin is Philip Agee, a CIA turncoat, who also put out Counter-Spy, and who would like to see his newsletter evolve into a catalyst for action. After U.S. intelligence operatives are identified, says Agee: "Then organize public demonstrations against those named—both at the American embassy and their homes—and, where possible, bring pressure on the government to throw them out. Peaceful protests will do the job. And when it doesn't, those whom the CIA has most oppressed will find other ways of fighting back."

Just like in Athens, eh, Phil?

Agee makes no mention of devoting research resources to dredging up the names of KGB agents, whose number in the United States is growing as rapidly as the capacity of the CIA and FBI is diminishing. For Agee has switched sides in the Cold War. "We can all aid this struggle," he declares, "together with the struggle for socialism in the United States itself."

The socialism Agee has in mind is already well entrenched in Cuba where Agee was a star witness this this week in the "Tribunal Against Imperialism" designed to cover up the trail of the Kennedy assassination leading toward Havana, and redirect it toward Langley, Va.

A quarter century ago, the Rosenbergs went to the electric chair for betraying national security secrets. Alger Hiss went to a federal penitentiary for committing perjury about his collaboration with a Soviet spy network.

If the First Amendment is now so broad as to cover the betrayal of U.S. intelligence agents to putative enemies of this country, then the Bill of Rights is truly in peril.

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DAILY REPORT

LATIN AMERICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

YOUTH TRIBUNAL TO BRING CHARGES AGAINST IMPE[illegible]LISM, CIA

FL252000 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 9, at 1737 GMT on 25 July broadcasts a black-and-white video broadcast of a roundtable discussion on the establishment of the Youth Against Imperialism International Tribunal. The unidentified moderator of the discussion notes that the tribunal will be in session during the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. He adds that various charges against imperialism will be brought before the tribunal and notes that because of the political importance of this event, several individuals have come to Channel 9's television studios to explain it further. He introduces them as follows: Ismael Gonzalez Gonzalez, member of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists; Jorge Lopez, member of the National Preparatory Committee, vice president of the Cuban delegation to the 11th festival and director of JUVENTUD REBELDE; Dr Raul Amaro Salup, president of the Provincial Tribunal of Havana city; Dr Enrique Marimon Roca, judge of the Court for Crimes Against State Security of the Supreme Court; and attorney Idalberto Ladron-de-Guevara Guinjana, chief justice of the Court for Crimes Against State Security of the Supreme Court.

The moderator asks Ismael Gonzalez to give the viewers an idea of how the international tribunal operates. Ismael Gonzalez notes that the idea of the Youth Against Imperialism International Tribunal emerged during a campaign which began at the beginning of the seventies and was sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth. He adds that the 10th festival held in Berlin adopted this campaign and that an international tribunal was in session during that festival presided over by Angela Davis. He notes that as a result the permanent commission of the international preparatory committee agreed that the international tribunal should once again be in session during the festival to be held in Havana. For this purpose, he adds, the permanent commission has invited distinguished jurists, politicians, scientists and atnletes to sit on the tribunal to judge the activities of imperialism against the peoples of the world, and specifically activities against youth.

Gonzales goes on to say that six charges will be brought against imperialism: colonialism and neocolonialism; the various forms of discrimination; imperialist aggression; imperialist political, economic and military organizations and criminal agencies, such as the CIA; terror, repression and fascism; and imperialism as a system which gives rise to social, cultural and political ills.

He notes that the tribunal will be in session from 29 July to 5 August and adds that the tribunal secretariat is now open so that people can bring their charges before the tribunal. It will remain open until 27 July, the last day on which evidence can be submitted.

The moderator then addresses Jorge Lopez and asks him to explain Cuba's participation in the international tribunal. Jorge Lopez notes that after the national Cuban preparatory committee learned that the tribunal was to be established, it took on the task of showing the thousands of youths who will come to Cuba the various forms of aggression which imperialism practices against the peoples of the world. He notes that during the past 20 years Cuba has waged a hard struggle against all aggression and has learned that it is possible to defeat this machinery of terror.

The moderator then asks Dr Salup to explain the work of the Cuban investigative commission. Dr Salup answers that because of Cuba's responsibility to the tribunal, an investigative commission has been established to bring before the tribunal and before world public opinion the specific charges which have been made against imperialism.

The moderator asks Dr Marimon to report on the specific charges Cuba will bring before the tribunal. Marimon answers that Cuba will bring charges against CIA activities, especially with regard to the assassination of foreign political leaders and to activities against Cuba leaders. He says that Cuba will show that the CIA lied to the U.S. Senate, to world public opinion and to the American people when it denied these activities. He notes that Cuba will present extensive evidence of CIA participation in these activities and will present important witnesses. He notes that Cuba will show films which will leave no room for doubt that the CIA has engaged in activities to assassinate political leaders.

Dr Ladron-de-Guevara is asked to comment further on the charges Cuba will bring. He notes that there is one issue of great importance which will be brought before the tribunal and that this issue involves the defamatory campaign orchestrated in the United States to link Cuba with the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy. He adds that the Cuban investigative commission will try to show before the tribunal that reactionary groups in the United States which were themselves responsible for the assassination are trying to implicate Cuba in the affair in order to hide the truth behind the assassination. He notes that there will be an exhibit of all the evidence that has been gathered in this connection. It will show that imperialism was responsible for the assassination of the President and is now orchestrating this defamatory campaign to implicate Cuba in this terrible crime.

The roundtable discussion ends at 1800 GMT.

BREZHNEV GREETS CUBA ON 26 JULY ANNIVERSARY

FL251935Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1821 GMT 25 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent a message of greetings to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks.

On this 25th anniversary of the national uprising, we wish to send warm greetings and express our fraternal feelings to the PCC Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the Cuban people, the message states. Leonid Brezhnev has sent the message of greetings on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and all Soviet citizens. Suffice it to say that 26 July 1953 has forever been recorded in the pages of the history of revolutionary feats.

The message adds that the courageous heroes of the assault on the Moncada barracks under Fidel's leadership had issued a challenge to imperialism's dominion over Cuba. Leonid Brezhnev's message stresses that the glorious victory of the Cuban revolution and the birth of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere were a worthy climax of that struggle.

The document adds that the Cuban people, under the leadership of their vanguard--the PCC--have carried out profound socioeconomic reforms and achieved outstanding successes in building the socialist society. Cuba's great accomplishments in the fields of education, social security, public health and the development of science and culture are an inspiring example for the peoples of liberated countries.

Leonid Brezhnev states in his message to Fidel that Cuba advocates further consolidation of the countries of the socialist community and actively participates in the efforts of CEMA. Cuba has made a substantial contribution to the deepening of the process of detente, to the security of the peoples' right to free and independent development, and to the consolidation of the nonalined movement, Brezhnev's message states.

It should be pointed out that Cuba's anti imperialist foreign policy has gained it great international prestige. The document adds that the USSR is gratified by the successful development of Soviet-Cuban friendship and the close cooperation between the two countries' parties. The Soviet communists are fully determined to strengthen the ties of fraternal friendship and cohesion of our parties, countries and peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the message points out.

In closing, Brezhnev's message to Fidel wishes him and all our people new successes in building socialism.

PREPARATIONS FOR 11TH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

FL241952Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Havana city was declared ready for the 11th World Youth and Students Festival at a joint meeting of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--and the Federation of Cuban Women--FMC--which was presided over by Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the FMC, and by Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and national coordinator of the CDR. Also participating in the event were Manuel Villamar, Col Juan Escalona and Mirta Rosa Rodriguez, president and vice presidents, respectively, of the 11th festival organizing committee.

Orlando Marchante, of the 11th festival organizing committee, explained that the work undertaken jointly by the CDR and the FMC in Havana city, following an extensive evaluation of the situation, has resulted in the city's being considered ready for the festival. Manuel Villamar handed the FMC president and Jorge Lezcano the accrediting awards. The meeting was held at the CDR number 13 in zone 20 in Plaza Municipality, which is outstanding for its tasks of decorating and preparing for 31 July, the day on which the Cuban people will receive the 11th festival delegates into their homes.

Guests of Honor

FL241619Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Jul 78 FL

[Text] The permanent commission of the international preparatory committee of the 11th festival has elected Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party first secretary and president of the Council of State, to be a guest of honor at the youth festival. Also designated guests of honor were party second secretary, Army Gen Raul Castro; Commanders of the Revolution Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes and Guillermo Garcia; and Blas Roca, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Osvaldo Dorticos, Armando Hart, Sergio del Valle, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Pedro Miret and Arnaldo Milian, all of whom are Politburo members. In addition, other personalities invited by the government, the state and the national Cuban committee to participate in the festivities commemorating the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks and the 11th youth festival were likewise designated guests of honor.

Official Welcome

FL252345Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jul 78 FL

[Text] The official welcome for the 5,000 Cuban youths invited to the 11th World Youth and Students Festival was held at the Karl Marx Theater chaired by PCC Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Central Committee member Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], who made the closing remarks.

During the ceremony Comrade Gabriel Alfonso, member of the UJC national committee, was presented to the delegates in his capacity as chief of the national guests directorate. Comrade Nelson Notario Castro, who covered the ceremony, has recorded parts of the speech by Luis Orlando Dominguez: [Begin recording] A few moments ago we heard the speech made by Fidel to our party leadership. The speech outlines the firmest conditions of those who believe themselves to be bearers of the ideas taken to Moncada by the centennial's generation. Twenty-five years have elapsed since that 26 July. Many new pages have been written by our people since that date. Each day that passes is a new challenge. Our national commemoration is closely linked to this great festivity of the world youth. What other tribute could be more beautiful than this one of having the youth and students of the world meet on the land to whose liberation they contributed. [End recording]

ALMEIDA RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK LEADER JOZEF LENART

FL211020Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 78 FL

[Text] At the Jose Marti International Airport in Rancho Boyerts last night, Juan Almeida, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, received Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and party first secretary in Slovakia. Lenart heads the party and government delegation of that fraternal country invited to the festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks and the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. Accompanying the Czechoslovak leader are (Sindrik Podernik), party secretary, and Michal Chudik, CSSR ambassador in Cuba.

POLISH PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR FESTIVITIES

FL242031Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Jan Szydlak, Politburo member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has arrived in our capital as a guest to the events commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Moncada barracks assault. The Polish delegation was received by Politburo member Jose Machado Ventura and Dioclés Torralba, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers. The PZPR delegation also includes Andrzej Zabinski, member of the Central Committee and first secretary in Opople Province; and Polish Ambassador to Cuba Ryszard Majchrzak.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST LEADER PRAISES CUBAN REVOLUTION

FL252212Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2012 GMT 25 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Minutes after his arrival in Santiago de Cuba, Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, declared that he was very happy to be among the Cuban people to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks. Corvalan affirmed that the Moncada feat is of extraordinary importance for the Cuban and Latin American revolutionaries, as well as those from other parts of the world.

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LATIN AMERICA

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MORE GUESTS ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY, YOUTH FESTIVAL

Yasir 'Arafat

FL261857Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jul 78 FL

[Excerpt] Delegates and guests who will participate in the youth festival continue to arrive in our country. Among the delegations which arrived at dawn this morning at Jose Marti International Airport it is worthwhile to note the presence of Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He was received at the airport by PCC Central Committee member Antonio Enrique Lusson.

African Leaders

FL261552Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union--ZAPU, has arrived in our country to attend the main event to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks and the 11th World Youth and Students Festival.

The president of the African National Congress--ANC, Oliver Tambo, has also arrived in Cuba to attend the main event in honor of the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks and the 11th youth festival.

The two men were welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by PCC Central Committee member Julio Garcia Olivera.

PHILLIP AGEE GRANTS INTERVIEW TO CUBAN NEWSMEN

FL260158Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2328 GMT 25 Jul 78 FL

[Interview granted by Phillip Agee to Cuban television in Havana, date unknown--recorded]

[Text] Today's guest has worked as an official of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. He is Mr Phillip Agee who resigned his post in the first part of 1969 and began writing about his activities of espionage and subversion, which he turned against. In 1975 Mr Agee published his first book entitled "Inside the Company; a CIA Diary." He was able to publish it in England in an effort to avoid censorship in his own country. He was able to achieve this. This book has now been published in more than 20 languages with more than 1 million copies throughout the world. His book identifies hundreds of CIA officials, agents and organizations, explaining CIA activities and who was conducting them in a manner never before known or revealed to the world public. These revelations helped the North American people to demand that the U.S. Congress conduct an investigation on the CIA's corrupt activities, such as assassinations of foreign political leaders, crimes perpetrated inside the United States itself, and so forth.

During the past 4 years, Mr Agee has dedicated his efforts to conduct effective work against the CIA, aiding the progressive political forces of many countries in their efforts to defend themselves from the CIA. In order to avoid harassment in the United States and to be able to continue his work, Mr Agee became a political exile, currently living in Europe. Nevertheless, because of his work against the CIA, he and his family have been expelled from several NATO countries, among them England and France. Despite these and other actions against him, he has been able to prepare another blow against the CIA, his second book which will soon be published. Without any further ado, we present Mr Agee to our national press.

[Question] We will proceed with the first question. Mr Agee, why have you come to participate in the festival?

[Answer] I have come at the invitation of the organizing committee, the national preparatory committee. First, we have come to enjoy the activities of the festival, to visit Cuba one more time, but, above all, to talk with the largest possible number of delegates on the topic of secret intervention, the CIA activities and methods to penetrate, weaken and overthrow political organizations in all parts of the world. Of course, this is an opportunity for talking with people from all over the world and, for me, it is a great opportunity to continue my work of recent years in connection with political education so that the people are able to learn about the methods, or exactly how to identify the CIA personnel in different countries. In other words, I have come to exchange ideas and to hold talks with the delegates who have come from many countries.

[Question] Mr Agee, could you tell us how you were recruited by the CIA and where and how you worked?

[Answer] I was recruited by the CIA when I was attending the university in 1957. It was during the cold war, the McCarthy era and it was not abnormal for a young man like me to join the CIA. In addition, the majority of us who joined the CIA did not know what the agency was doing. At the same time we believed that the CIA was recruiting for important (?tasks) dealing with the country's national security. I joined at the recommendation of an old friend of my parents. That is the manner in which the CIA selects its personnel--through the recommendation of personnel already working for the agency. I spent 2 years of military service in the air force as part of my training. Later on I attended a 1-year regular CIA training course near Washington. But admission into the CIA was a process of recruitment conducted at the more important U.S. universities.

[Question] We understand that it is difficult to leave the CIA once you have been admitted. How were you able to leave the CIA?

[Answer] It is not difficult. The CIA does not allow anyone to work for it if he is not happy. For me, it was a very long process. When I went to Latin America I thought that what we were doing was important for U.S. national security. But little by little over the years I was able to [illegible] the real tactical goals of the operations and, above all, I realized that the more effective we were in the so-called counterinsurgency operations the further away the institutional reforms would be, reforms such as agrarian and fiscal reforms and all others that affect many people. I also realized that there was incredible corruption in the political parties we were supporting through our operations. This, over a long period of time I was able to better understand what it all meant, the harm it was doing, and at the end I decided that I did not want to work anymore and I simply resigned.

[Question] After you left, what did you do?

[Answer] After I left I did not do anything against the CIA. At the time I just wanted to forget that type of work. I continued to live in Mexico where I served my last CIA post. I began working with a friend who had a commercial firm and I worked for 1 year. At the same time I was thinking about the possibility of writing a book which would be useful to those in the United States who were struggling against the Vietnam War. The CIA techniques and methods do not change very much from one region of the world to another. They are more or less the same. If I could explain clearly what we were doing in Latin America, the U.S. people would be able to understand better how the country entered the Vietnam war.

I would also be able to show where the CIA was operating, how I operated or how we operated in Latin America. In other regions of the world they were also plotting new Vietnams. It was a sort of contribution to the struggle against the Vietnam war in the United States. That was the idea behind the publication of a book. Little by little I reached the decision about 1 year after resigning. This is how I decided to write the book.

[Question] And how were you able to hide from the CIA the fact that you were doing this work? How could you...

[Answer] Well, the truth is that I could not, I could not. I was working in Paris where I had gone from Mexico because I could not obtain research materials in Mexico. I was working in Paris at the end of 1971 and the CIA had discovered that I was writing this book. They did not know what it was about or any details about it. They sent someone to speak to me about this, but I refused to tell them exactly what it was I was doing and I also refused to see them more than once. They came to the hotel. They had found me through the police in Paris.

Therefore, from the end of 1971 up to the time I left Paris I had many problems. They followed me in the streets. I had to go to a place where I lived in secret. But through a person who befriended me they were able to find the secret place where I was living by using a technical-electronic device which was in a typewriter that person lent me. But afterward, at the end of 1972 I moved to London to continue using another research library. And they also followed me there and tried to intimidate me through these surveillances which were not very discreet. Then, despite all of this, I was able to continue working and the book was finally published in January 1975.

Afterward, a campaign began 4 years ago, in fact, to discredit me in the international press and to promote the story that I was at the center of an international plot to discredit Western security services, etc. And finally, because of a trip I made to Jamaica in 1976, precisely 2 years ago, during which I made some revelations about interventions there, the British Government decided to expel me.

We then put up a 6- or 9-month defense campaign, holding many political meetings, several conferences, etc. But in the end, about a year ago, I had to leave. And later, in August last year, 2 months after leaving Great Britain, I was in Paris and the French authorities arrested me and also expelled me. A little later on the Netherlands Government decided to expel me, and things have been going this way for about a year. And throughout this time, I was also able to continue working a little, at least enough to write another book that will come out next month.

[Question] We in Cuba have understood that you have participated in many political events, that you have held many interviews and that you have written some articles on the CIA, etc. Why are you doing these things?

[Answer] As I have said before, the purpose is political education. I believe that to resist an enemy one has to know him. The interests being defended by the CIA are interests that are really against the peoples in the countries in many regions of the world, and this includes the United States itself. And I believe that by doing this type of work--holding public meetings, participating in political meetings, for example, and to also write books, articles for magazines and newspapers--all of this is so the people will have a better idea about this type of work of secret interventions, what the purposes are and how to resist it and how to fight it.

This is actually the purpose for continuing with this work, but it is important for the people to see that this is not an isolated activity. It is part of a larger foreign policy. This is only the secret part, or the cladestine part of what is a broader policy which includes many other forms of intervention, such as in the economy, through banks, through international institutions. Therefore it is important to also know what interventions and cladestine manipulations are. This is the purpose of all of this work.

[Question] And at present, do you feel in danger? And did you not feel in danger when you were writing your book and carrying out your research activities?

[Answer] Well, once in a while, one does think about what could happen. But one should not stop working because of these possibilities. Naturally when one is isolated, when one is alone and people follow you in the streets, you ask yourself who they are and what they want. In Italy, in France, in Spain, in England, in Germany and I do not know where else, I have noticed these teams following me to the point that in Spain they even followed me into the depths of the caves at Altamira where I had gone with my family to see the prehistoric murals. And there have been many of these types of adventures.

But one learns to live with these things, and when recently I have had to live in hotels and out of suitcases, etc. Because of the disruption of my life because of these discussions, I have had to once again understand what is behind these things, and I am not going to stop working. One has to keep busy and not think about these other things.

[Question] You are writing another book. Could you tell us what it is, what is the purpose of this second book?

[Answer] Yes. This second book is already finished. It is about to come out. It is at the publishers. And the second book is not like the first one, which was a chronological story about what I did and what my friends did at that time. Rather, the second book is an attempt to teach something about what the CIA does in Western Europe. It is an anthology of articles which have already been published in other places, and some new ones, too, about the so-called latest reforms in the U.S. security services. But it is also an effort to relate what the CIA does, that is, its operations, with those who carry them out. We have a second part in which we name, I believe, more than 700 persons who have been recently integrated into the CIA offices in Western Europe. They include cladestine operations officers, station chiefs, people in communications and support of all types. And it is an effort, as I have said before, to focus on CIA intervention in Western Europe.

[Question] Mr Agee, could you tell us where you worked and what your first book is about?

[Answer] Yes. This is a long topic because we are talking about a period of 8 or 9 years. Anyway, the first post I had--all of this I explain in the book, logically, step-by-step and blow-by-blow--I first went to Ecuador in 1960 to the CIA station office in Quito at the U.S. Embassy in Ecuador. I stayed there for 3 years and then at the beginning of 1964 went on to Montevideo where I also worked at the CIA station in the U.S. Embassy in that country.

In about September 1966, after two and one-half years in Ecuador... [corrects himself] in Uruguay, I returned to Washington to work for about 2 months. Then in 1967 I went to Mexico. And I went to Mexico not as a political attache as I had pretended to be before, using it as a cover. I went to Mexico as the U.S. olympics attache for the Olympic games in 1968 and I had a separate office with another person, besides the CIA's own offices. I was a type of aide to the ambassador for the Olympic games.

Now, during the period I was in the CIA [illegible] the various countries, I carried out almost every type of clandestine activity the CIA conducts in Latin America, and, in fact, in almost the whole world. This involves gathering intelligence on CIA targets of interest in those countries--for example, intelligence on all leftist movements and organizations, revolutionary and progressive organizations, etc., for example, communist parties, trade unions, student movements, etc. And of course when there was a presence of a socialist country, for example a trade mission or an embassy, we would always try to penetrate those installations.

For example, in Ecuador I worked on various operations against the Cuban mission and we considered it to be a great success when we were able to facilitate the break of relations between Ecuador and Cuba. In Uruguay I was also in charge of operations, all operations against Cuba and the Cuban Embassy in Montevideo. And we also thought we had achieved a success when in 1964 Uruguay broke relations with Cuba. This resulted from OAS meetings, and also because of a lot of propaganda and various incidents which we were carrying out at the time.

We also tried recruiting people from socialist country missions, and, in fact, the main job I had in Mexico was against the Soviet mission and other socialist country missions in Mexico. I was using the cover of Olympic attache to get to know the greatest possible number of people involved in the preparation activities for the Olympic games, to later use there people--for the most part Mexicans--against the socialist country missions.

But the work, in addition to gathering intelligence includes the use of intelligence, that is, to use the intelligence for practical purposes. We had large programs to penetrate and manipulate institutions of power in the countries in which I was working. And the jobs I did were typical of what other CIA stations were doing in many countries, at least in all of Latin America and in other countries in Africa, Asia and others, and in the Middle East. But these are operations that are mounted based on intelligence that one has and are for the purpose of penetrating and manipulating these institutions of power in, for example, governments, political parties, security services, military services, student and youth organizations, trade unions--for example, cultural and professional societies and mass media.

For example, we paid the salaries of newspaper editors so they would publish our material as if it were their own. We set up or bought radio stations. We penetrated television stations in various countries. We established local, provincial, national and even international trade unions. We even established political parties. Many front organizations.

I remember very well a political party that we founded sometime in the 1960's through local people--of course, Ecuadorians in this case, in Ecuador. At that time we wanted a political party to attract everyone. Therefore, we called it the Revolutionary People's Liberal Party. And we thought that with this name the party would be a success, and in reality for a while it was successful.

The work of using intelligence which in the CIA is the doctrine called secret or clandestine action--this is the way the CIA can manipulate events in various countries, including coups d'etat as happened in Chile and as happened twice in Ecuador when I was there.

I do not say that we tell generals or colonels that a certain moment is the time to carry it out, but rather, one has to prepare the conditions little by little so that gradually the moment comes when the action or the coup is almost certain to occur.

Therefore, this is the type of work we did. And in my first book I give all the names and every step, day by day, how we mounted this great anti-communist campaign, always basing ourselves on the most traditional forces and most reactionary forces in the countries in which we were working.

And now in many countries in Latin America one can see the results of these operations which we carried out 10-15 years ago, as in Chile where the result is a type of fascism. The same thing is true in Uruguay. And several of the people, better said, many of the people we worked with at that time now hold positions of great importance in those military regimes that have emerged in the countries which had campaigns to strengthen the interests identified with the interests of U.S. companies that were exploiting the natural resources, manual labor, etc., in those countries.

Therefore, these were the operations we carried out in those countries where I worked--and this in general terms. But I was not working alone at this. We had seven officials working in Ecuador, in Quito, at least three or four in Guayaquil, and about 10 in Uruguay. In Mexico, the station had about 50 people in all, about 35 working out of the embassy itself and another 15 working outside using trade, tourism, teachers or whatever else for cover. And this whole team is directed and orchestrated toward what I have said--to gathering intelligence desired and to using this intelligence in efforts to penetrate and manipulate the institutions of power.

I finally understood that all of this had as its goal the preservation of the interest of U.S. companies operating in those countries. And unfortunately these interests are the same interests as those of the people with the traditional power in almost all of those countries. And I finally came to reach a result of this understanding and I was able to learn a little about the human cost involved in what we were doing. These are the reasons on which I based my decision to leave.

[Question] One last question. What is the title of your latest book?

[Answer] The latest book is called "Dirty Work" in English. In Spanish it would be translated as "Trabajo Sucio" with a subtitle "La CIA en Europa", or in English "The CIA in Europe". And as I have said I believe this second book is more important than the first. And I have already signed for a third book with my publisher in London. And so we continue working in this way. And here at the festival the goal is to be able to have dialog, talk and chat with the greatest possible number of delegates to pass on to them some of the experiences I have had so they can defend themselves a little better from this type of subversion.

[Reporter] Thank you very much for having answered our questions.

[Agee] You are welcome.

COMMENTARY DECRIES PEREDA TAKEOVER IN BOLIVIA

PA251603Y Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Jul 78 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Another military coup d'etat has been carried out, this time by Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, only 1 month from the seventh anniversary of the military coup that overthrew the progressive government of Juan Jose Torres in Bolivia.

This time, it was a self-inflicted coup staged by the extreme right chiefs of the armed forces disregarding the will of the people, who expressed broad support for the leftist forces in the 9 July general elections.

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LATIN AMERICA

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RAUL CASTRO DECLARES YOUTH AND STUDENTS FESTIVAL OPEN

PI2921467Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0111 GMT 29 Jul 78 FL

[Speech by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, at opening ceremony of 11th World Youth and Students Festival at Latinoamericano Stadium in Havana on 28 July--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests of honor, members of parties and governments honoring us with their presence, friendly youths from all parts of the world: On behalf of the PCC Central Committee, our state and government, the union of young communists, student and pioneer organizations of our country, summing up, on behalf of all the Cuban people, it is an honor for me to offer you, dear guests, the warmest welcome. [applause]

With profound joy, renewed determination of struggle and justified optimism, we salute all youths coming from all corners of the planet and look forward to sharing their ideas, yearnings and hopes in this 11th World Youth and Students Festival. We offer our fraternal salute to the young generations of socialist countries which, together with their peoples, are the forerunners of a universal future of tomorrow's world; [as heard] to the fighting youths of Africa and the Middle East who victoriously rebel against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and Zionism; [applause] to the youths of Asia who, encouraged by Vietnam's historic victory, intensify their struggles; to the Latin American youths who share the jubilation of holding the 11th festival in our America--as Marti called it--reminding us of the heroic battles for an end to imperialist domination and the liquidation of dictatorial and fascist regimes; to the youths of Western Europe, the United States, Canada and other capitalist countries who are undertaking numerous actions for profound social reforms, for the rights of youth and against the power of the monopolies. To all of you I convey the sympathy, affection and respect of our people for each of you. [applause]

The 11th festival most certainly hails the profound and positive changes that have taken place in the international situation, in which the struggle of peace-and progress-loving forces is increasingly intensifying. As time goes by the real enemies of the peoples' freedom and independence are uncovered, making it possible for the principles of peaceful coexistence and the policy of detente to prevail.

The beautiful initiative of the festivals, which was conceived more than 30 years ago by the prestigious World Federation of Democratic Youth [applause], continues to be strengthened, consolidated and is continuously enriched by history. Under the slogan "youth of the world Cuba is your home," which has traveled around the world, our people open their doors to welcome this representative and unified concentration of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. You are youths of the most diverse philosophical and political convictions. With sincere hospitality we offer you a forum and podium here in Havana to express the great and noble ideals you advocate.

Youth is nearly half of the planet's population. Its temperament is refreshing, combative and audacious. When those admirable qualities and unrestrictedly placed at the service of mankind and its peoples, when that force rises and struggles, hope is reinvigorated and the forces engaged in the effort for a better future for all men grow in number. Allow me to assure you that we will give our best contribution to fully fulfill your wish, which is also ours, of uniting all efforts in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of racism, discrimination and oppression of men and nations and for attaining a world of peace, national independence and social progress. [applause]

End

We reiterate to you that the Cuban people and the youth--as part of these people--constitute a modest but firm and pure detachment of progressive humanity in its aspirations for peace and friendship, and that they simply, firmly and honorably practice the principle of anti-imperialist solidarity. [applause]

We are the fruit of the heroic and centenary struggle of many generations of Cubans and also of the solidarity and aid given by many peoples. We are fully aware and do not forget for one single moment that debt we owe to all and each of those who, in the most adverse and difficult junctures, extended their generous hands or fought for Cuba in unforgettable events of solidarity. [applause]

For this reason I want to tell you: Friends, brothers, youths, you may feel as if you are at home. From the bottom of the heart, Cuba, Havana offer a new home to all of you. [applause] Deeply honored and before you, 18,500 representatives from 145 countries, on this 26 July 1978 I declare, on behalf of the Cuban National Preparatory Committee, the 11th World Youth and Students Festival open [prolonged applause] and, on behalf of all our people and their youth, the best of successes. Unforgettable moments await us and I know we will intensely enjoy them so that each hour, each day lived by you in our fatherland, may constitute an experience as happy as it may be fruitful.

Long live the youth of the world! [shouts of viva] Long live friendship! [shouts of viva] Long live anti-imperialist solidarity! [shouts of viva] Long live peace! [shouts of viva]

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH DELEGATIONS

PA3019172 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC], has met here in Havana with the representatives of the Zimbabwe African National Union, as well as with party and government delegations from Romania, Democratic Yemen, Venezuela and Spain, which were invited to the festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks and the 11th World Youth and Students Festival.

Castro, who is also president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, presided over a meeting of solidarity between the Cuban delegation and the African delegations participating in the grand event for anti-imperialist youth. Amid cheers and long applause, Castro said it is an honor to be on the side of the fighters of Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Western Sahara, Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia and all our African brothers. He recalled that we Cubans support just causes in Africa and are firmly alined against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, fascism and all of Africa's enemies.

Fidel Castro and PCC Second Secretary Raul Castro also attended the cultural show presented last night at the Lazaro Pena Theatre in Havana by the Soviet delegation to the 11th youth festival.

AGEE, NKOMO WILL ADDRESS YOUTH CONFERENCE

OW3008332 Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Havana, July 30--Africa will dominate the conferences and debates organised here this week at the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, which opened last Friday.

The event is expected to draw some 18,500 delegates from 145 countries by next Saturday, representing progressist and other youth organizations. For the first time young socialists, social democrats and Christian workers are also attending.

This year's festival, with its strong participation of Third World nations and liberation movements, is held under the banner of anti-imperialism.

Three meetings of support for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa were held yesterday. Five permanent political centres and about 30 comaissions were also set up to deal with topics including disarmament, detente, the anti-imperialist struggle, a new world economic order, and youth problems in capitalist countries.

Speakers will include Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir 'Arafat, black U.S. civil rights militant Angela Davis, former U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employee Philip Agee, Rhodesian nationalist Joshua Nkomo and Colombian writer Garbiel Garcia-Marquez.

A Cuban delegation has produced a report on the activities of the CIA. Several hitherto unpublished films as well as documents concerning the 1963 assassination of President John Kennedy will also be presented.

The 10-day programme prepared by an International Preparatory Committee (IPC) met with some protests from several national delegations, either over the political themes chosen or the quota of delegates alloted to each country.

Three out of the four organizations represented in the Morocco national committee withdrew partly because of the IPC's insistance on allowing a delegation from the Western Sahara to take part. (Morocco and the Saharan independence movement POLISARIO are at war in the former Spanish Sahara territory now divided between Morocco and Mauritania.)

The Italian committee, which includes communists, socialists, and Catholic workers, has issued a communique calling for substantial changes in the festival programme to enable wide debate on major topics.

PHILLIP AGEE DISCUSSES WORLDWIDE CIA ACTIVITIES

PA291538Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1245 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Havana, 29 Jul (EFE)--Phillip Agee, former officer of the U.S. Secret Service, [as received] said here that the leadership of the "GRAPO" Spanish terrorist organization might be infiltrated by CIA agents.

Agee, author of the book "Inside the Company; CIA Diary," said that the method of infiltrating key men into extremist groups was very common since these organizations could then be guided into activities that would benefit the CIA.

The former intelligence officer who is in Cuba as a guest at the 11th youth festival, together with James and Elsie Wilcott, also agents of the famous U.S. organization, added that the CIA might even have infiltrated the leadership of the West German, Italian or Spanish "Red Brigades."

In connection with CIA operations in Italy, Agee said that U.S. intelligence has significant plans in that country and that so far at least 45 agents have been detected at the embassy in Rome.

Referring to Portugal, Agee said that with the fall of fascism in that country the CIA lost all of its contacts, including those in the former African colonies, but that at present it has recovered part of the lost ground.

Jamaica is another nation where the CIA is very active, he went on to say, adding that soon disclosure will be made of the names of five U.S. spies operating in Kingston against the Michael Manley government, exercising pressure through the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

U.S. intelligence coordinates with its counterparts in other nations under very diverse covers, he said, and cited South Korea, Uruguay and South Africa as examples.

Phillip Agee was introduced here at a press conference organized by leaders of the 11th youth and students festival which he is attending as a "special guest" together with other U.S. agents.

Bill Sharp, president of the Progressive Lawyers' Committee of the United States, who is accompanying Agee here, announced the intention of establishing an international network to uncover, check and countercheck CIA agents throughout the world.

The U.S. lawyer said that his country's "intelligence" services persist in doing "dirty work," that despite some changes made in operational coverage, the purposes continue being the same.

Sharp said that a magazine called "COVERT ACTION" will soon be published in Washington to fill the vacuum left by the magazine "COUNTERSPY," which circulated in the United States for 5 years.

KALMIERCA STRESSES APPROPRIATENESS OF AID TO AFRICA

FL281640Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1534 GMT 28 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said today at the nonalined conference being held in Belgrade that the nonalined movement must maintain its unity and cooperate with all progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism. Malmierca denounced the expansionist and imperialist dreams of the new Chinese mandarins. He said that Cuba is not trying to conquer territory in Africa and is not exploiting mines in Africa. He noted that Cuba's objectives are in harmony with those of the African nations. He stressed: The Cubans have returned to Africa, from where their ancestors left as slaves. The Cubans have answered the call of legitimate governments in order to contribute to the struggle for the national liberation of African peoples.

Speaking at the nonalined conference being held in Belgrade, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reaffirmed Cuban support for Vietnam--which is being threatened by China --and condemned the arrogance of leaders in Peking, who, he said, bring to mind the rhetoric of the imperialists.

In another part of his speech the Cuban foreign minister referred to the thousands of doctors, teachers and other helpers sent by our country to African countries. He added: However, the imperialists only see our fighters, finding fighters where they do not even exist.

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ANNEX

LATIN AMERICA

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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CASTRO REITERATES SUPPORT FOR PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

PA3112367 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1210 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Havana, 31 Jul (PL)--Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State, has reiterated that Cuba will never renounce its solidarity with the cause of independence for Puerto Rico. The chief of the Cuban Revolution spoke early this morning during a meeting of Cuban, Latin American and Caribbean youths who are delegates to the 11th World Youth and Students Festival.

Our support for the Puerto Rican independence movement is one of the issues that the U.S. Government uses to attack us, but we will never renounce that position, the Cuban leader said. If we were to yield to the U.S. position, he added, the U.S. economic blockade against the island would last less than 24 hours. However, the prestige, moral stature and the conscience of this country would last for even less time.

Analyzing the political situation on the continent, Fidel Castro said that Latin America has never before experienced the level of torture that exists in most of the American countries today. Terror and violence are the only means by which dictatorship may be sustained at a time when revolutions are not only needed, but inevitable, he said.

Castro urged Latin American youth not to lose their spirit and to continue the struggle. "If we had become dispirited in the face of adversity 25 years ago, it would not have been possible to hold the world youth and students festival here today," he said. This festival, he added, is not just a Cuban festival; it also belongs to all of Latin America and the Caribbean and its unquestionable success will also be a triumph for all the progressive countries and sectors of the continent.

Speech to Youth Delegates

PA3113477 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1255 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Havana, 31 Jul (PL)--The presence of Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State, at the activities of the 11th World Youth and Students Festival has evoked the enthusiasm and admiration of the participating youths. Early today the leader of the Cuban Revolution visited Cuba's Casa Club where a friendly meeting was underway among youth delegates from the island and representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean.

At the request of those present, Fidel Castro gave a speech lasting almost 2 hours in which he evaluated the present political situation on the continent. Castro said that the festival belongs not only to Cuba, but to all of Latin America and the Caribbean and that its unquestionable success will also be a triumph for all the progressive countries and sectors of this part of the world.

Although this is the first time the festival has been held in Latin America, it will not be the last, and by the time the next one is held, more peoples of the continent will have been liberated, Castro added.

(Annex continues on back pages of report)

At the end of his speech, which received lengthy applause from those attending, Fidel Castro visited the various areas of the Casa Club and talked with some delegates and musicians who were waiting to begin a party.

A few hours before, the president of the Cuban Council of State attended a boxing exhibition held as part of the festival's sports program. He also attended a solemn ceremony in homage to the martyrs of the Cuban Revolution which was held yesterday at the foot of the Granma memorial near the Havana coast.

This fourth day of the festival, which began on 28 July with Fidel Castro in attendance, will be devoted to discussions on peace, detente, disarmament and international cooperation. Among the activities scheduled for the day is a ceremony in memory of antifascist fighters throughout the world. It will be held at the tomb of the internationalist Soviet soldier on the outskirts of the city.

In the evening, the youth delegates will share the Cuban people's happiness and viewpoints during popular parties organized by the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) in almost all the districts of the capital. The CDR's are the country's largest mass organizations with a membership of 5 million Cubans.

PUERTO RICAN TESTIFIES AGAINST CIA, FBI AT YOUTH TRIAL

PA3123062 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Havana, 31 Jul (PL)--Noel Colon Martinez, a Puerto Rican attorney, has presented confidential U.S. Government documents revealing that the CIA and FBI are being used to destabilize Puerto Rico's independence movement. Colon Martinez appeared before the "International Youth Court Accuses Imperialism" in session in this city.

The documents, he said, reveal the way the CIA is being used for destabilization purposes and the FBI's attempts to block the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico. Colon said the documents are confidential U.S. Government material, but "we obtained them by means of legal procedures carried out on the island," he noted. He added that "they contain everything related to the intervention of the U.S. intelligence agencies which violates the resolutions of the 11th UN General Assembly on the decolonization of Puerto Rico."

The Puerto Rican lawyer said that all the methods used by the U.S. Government espionage machine and its role in the elections and plebiscites held on the island during this century are now evident. The United States, he stressed, has carried out an exhaustive counter-intelligence effort aimed at dividing and slandering independence groups and infiltrating the Puerto Rican student movements. "These documents will give the court a true picture of the magnitude of repressive U.S. activities, espionage and aggression against the Puerto Rican people," he added.

Colon Martinez charged that "the activity of these repressive agencies demonstrate U.S. disregard for the resolutions approved by the UN Decolonization Committee." The confidential documents relate the persecution of the independence groups, the control of the news media, the slanderous campaigns against the socialist countries and other aspects of CIA and FBI activity in Puerto Rico.

"Despite the U.S. power in Puerto Rico, our struggle for independence will be taken to the levels that circumstances demand," Colon Martinez said. "We are inspired," he added, "by the courage and sacrifice of Pedro Albizu Campos, Lolita Lebron and the nationalists imprisoned for the past 25 years in U.S. jails."

The lawyer was called to appear as a witness at the international court which is judging the United States and its allies for their crimes against humanity, one of them being colonialism and neocolonialism. The court is meeting in Havana by decision of the delegates and guests of the 11th World Youth and Students Festival.

Colon Martinez explained that there are 75 basic areas of public life in Puerto Rico that are controlled by the United States. He said that "the U.S. Army and Navy go to such extremes that at one time they expropriated 13 percent of our national territory for military bases." "At this time," he added, "the U.S. Navy has expropriated 27,000 of the 33,000 acres of Vieques, one of our islands, leaving only a small part for our people."

Colon Martinez noted that when the U.S. Government took over the island in 1898, one of its first actions of force was to devalue the Puerto Rican currency, giving the dollar a preponderance that ruined the island. He also referred to U.S. control in Puerto Rico of everything dealing with freight, shipping, aviation, mail, air space, territorial waters, nationality, immigration, emigration, courts, commerce, patents, treaties, the armed forces, press, radio, television, soil, subsoil and other fields.

U.S. INVESTIGATOR DISCUSSES LETELIER CASE

PA0103583Y Havana PRELA in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Jul 78 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Havana, 31 Jul (PL)--Investigations into the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier and U.S. citizen Ronni Moffit have ended, and the evidence gathered will be presented to a U.S. court within the next 2 weeks. Saul Landau, director of the Institute of Transnational Enterprises [as received], a private U.S. agency, made this statement during a press conference held today by the press bureau of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival. Landau, accompanied by four coworkers and the lawyer for Letelier's widow, Michael Tigar, who is also a member of the institute, gave details about the murder in Washington in September 1976 of the former popular unity minister and the young investigator who worked for the institute headed by Landau.

Landau said the investigators' main goal in the trial is to establish legal and moral responsibility, which even points to the guilt of Gen Augusto Pinochet, head of the Chilean junta. Landau said: "Through colleagues close to the Chilean junta we know that the head of the secret police (DINA) would never have undertaken an assignment such as the murder of Letelier without Pinochet's express authorization. That is why we accuse the Chilean president of murder." He referred to the possibilities of successfully trying the true culprits, including an extradition request for three Chilean officials. Landau said: "Despite the obstacles placed on the investigations, we believe we can count on FBI special agent Carter Cornick and District Attorney Eugene Propper, who have contributed to the successful completion of the investigation."

Regarding the campaign of misinformation aimed at protecting the murderers, Landau accused rightist newsmen, particularly Robert Moss, who has often worked for the CIA and is the author of the most distorted report on the murder of Letelier and Moffit. Landau said that at an official level, Harry McDonald, through the "Congressional Quarterly," has systematically tried to mislead the investigation efforts and cover up the guilty parties.

Landau concluded by saying: "We can state that several governments are involved in this continental terrorism whose main bases are in Chile and Miami and whose primary target has been the Cuban Revolution." At least nine persons--five Cuban counterrevolutionaries, one U.S. citizen and three Chilean officers--are included in the list of suspects to be presented to the U.S. courts within the next 15 days.

FIDEL CASTRO DISCUSSES NEXT NONALINED SUMMIT MEETING

FL3112[illegible]Z Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 31 Jul 78 FL

[Text] We will hold the sixth nonalined summit conference in Cuba, comrades in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, stated during a meeting held last night by the Cuban and Latin American and Caribbean delegations to the 11th festival. The meeting took place at the Casa de Cuba, located at the Jose Antonio Echeverria social club, at around midnight on 30 July, the day of martyrs.

This festival is not ours alone, this festival belongs to Latin America and the Caribbean, the commander in chief affirmed in his speech to the delegations attending the event, which welcomed him with shouts of "viva Cuba" and "viva Fidel." The PCC first secretary briefly narrated the revolutionary history of our country and pointed out that this 11th festival is the first one to be held in this hemisphere, but not the last one.

Referring to the next nonalined summit conference to be held in Cuba in 1979, he said that the imperialists had maneuvered to sabotage the meeting, and added: They wanted to take the summit away from us, but they were unsuccessful. The sixth nonalined summit conference will be held here next year.

'YOUTH ACCUSES IMPERIALISM' TRIBUNAL HEARS TESTIMONY

FL3120527 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Jul 78 FL

[Text] In its first day of sessions the "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal learned from witnesses and documents about the excesses being committed by imperialists against the peoples of the world through the practice of colonialism and neocolonialism. "Colonialism and neocolonialism" were the charges brought before the tribunal and 14 witnesses from various countries presented irrefutable proof of the crimes committed by capitalist powers against underdeveloped and developing countries. Dr Manuel Ruy Monteiro, an Angolan prosecutor who was involved in the trial against the mercenaries who invaded the People's Republic of Angola, presented two witnesses to the jury. One of these was Angolan citizen Pascual Manuel Gomez, who was recruited in Zaire to become a member of the so-called Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave [FLEC]. In answer to the questions asked by the experienced attorney Manuel Ruy Monteiro, Pascual Manuel Gomez noted that they were equipped with French, American and Chinese weapons. He added that Chinese advisers trained the counterrevolutionaries to handle the weapons and that France trained them in infantry tactics.

In answer to a question about the massacre by the FLEC of the Angolan population, the former mercenary noted that they did this because the people were not sympathetic to their organization. He noted that in addition to murdering the adult population they stabbed children to death with knives and that 15 Chinese participated in the massacre at Chinango. He noted that he learned to read and write in Angolan prisons, thanks to soldiers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA].

The other witness presented before the "youth accuses imperialism" tribunal was Gustavo Marcelo Grillo, an Argentine who is a U.S. citizen. He not only participated in the massacre of Angolan people but also participated in the attack against the heroic Vietnamese people. He testified that he had been recruited as a mercenary to fight against the Angolan people and said that he was paid a monthly salary of $1,000.

In his testimony Gustavo Marcelo Crillo brought to light the close ties which exist between the Zairian authorities, Holden Roberto, the CIA and the U.S. Government in carrying out their activities against the Angolan people.

(Imaba Hadari), a representative of the Palestinian people testified at the working session and brought charges against the imperialists for their colonialist and neocolonialist designs on various countries and for meddling in the internal affairs of progressive governments.

Puerto Rican Noel Colon told the tribunal, the delegates and other guests at the festival what really was happening in his fatherland and how his country has become a classic example of colonialism.

The fervent voice of youth was raised at the "youth accuses imperialism" tribunal to uncover the crimes which have been committed and are currently being committed by the imperialists against the peoples of the world.

During the second day of sessions of the "youth accuses imperialism" tribunal, (Ofram Ragela), a representative of South African youth, spoke about imperialist discrimination throughout the world. He also filed charges against more than 400 British companies which hold almost 60 percent of all foreign investments in South Africa. This charge against imperialism deals with various kinds of discrimination and involves activities which accurately reveal the various crimes which have been committed.

So far, the following witnesses have appeared before the tribunal to testify about the crimes being committed by the imperialists through their discriminatory practices: (Ramben Dirusi) of Zimbabwe and (Cumalo Miguel) of South Africa. A young boy who is not yet 9 years old is also scheduled to testify. Tomorrow, the topic will be imperialist aggression and will be dealt with by a representative of the Vietnamese people.

Second Day of Tribunal

FL312157 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish 1430 GMT on 31 July, intercepted in progress, carries the morning session of the 2d day of the "Youth Against Imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences in Havana. Today's topic is racial discrimination and other forms of racism, fascism, etc.

One witness appearing before the tribunal is (Cumalo Nejue) from South Africa, who says he is a student at the school of economics at the university. In his deposition (Nejue) denounces the South African Government, system of apartheid, oppression and repression by the authorities, imprisonment of (Nelson Mandela) and even children, laws forbidding the rights of assembly and association. He requests a favorable finding from the tribunal in support of the South African struggle under the leadership of the African National Congress. He also accuses the United States of America, Great Britain, France, the FRG, Japan and Israel of financing the apartheid regime through their transnational corporations.

The next witness [name unheard] states that he is a teacher from Zimbabwe. The witness presents to the tribunal two children from hamlets which were destroyed by the fascists. Translating for the children, the witness reports that the children's names are (Patricia Chambo), 14 years of age, from a hamlet in Zimbabwe and [remainder of deposition unheard due to technical difficulties].

Another witness [name unknown due to technical difficulties during first portion of her deposition] denounces the brutal repression being perpetrated against the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, the murder of Steve Biko and sterilization of black women.

The final witness of the morning session was Ruben Llanos from Uruguay, who reports that he is a teacher. In his deposition Llanos relates his revolutionary activities and participation in his country's broad front. He tells the tribunal about the imprisonment he suffered for his activities and subsequent political exile in Mexico since 1976. He adds that prior to his imprisonment government henchmen had set off a bomb at his home, wounding one of his children. The witness accuses the Uruguayan Government of ideological discrimination, denying political life to its people." He names some of his students and comrades who were killed by the authorities and describes the tortures they endured. Closing, the witness denounces "the government's attempt of cultural genocide, that is, to completely separate the people from Uruguayan culture, provoking the phenomenon of exile which is massive at the cultural level."

At 1730 GMT, the president of the tribunal interrupts the witness and declares a recess until 1930 GMT. Summing up the proceedings the television announcer reports that "the first witness was (Francis Majela) of the South African festival preparatory committee, who gave a deposition in connection with charge No 2--different forms of discrimination, racism and fascism--and also filed charges on imperialism's role in the practice of racial discrimination. Some eight delegates were called by the tribunal. The first one was a student from South Africa who denounced the racist and discriminatory policy in South Africa and its alliance with various reactionary imperialist regimes. The second witness was a resident of Zimbabwe who gave an account of the racial discrimination being practiced in his country. An emotional moment of the session was when two children from Zimbabwe, one 9 and another 14 years of age, were presented to the tribunal, who related the massacre that took place in their hamlet and others nearby at the hands of Rhodesian troops. Two Palestinian girls, who were held in Israeli prisons, dramatically narrated the tortures to which they were subjected. A witness from Sierra Leone denounced the oppression and discriminatory practices in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and hailed Cuba's support of oppressed African peoples. Closing, the last witness of the morning session was Uruguayan Ruben Llanos, director of the (Balton) Theater, who narrated the persecution endured by him and thousands of his compatriots at the hands of Uruguayan reactionary forces and the fascist repression currently existing in his country."

FESTIVAL DELEGATES PAY TRIBUTE TO REVOLUTION'S MARTYRS

FL311754Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fedel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, yesterday presided over a ceremony held at Havana's Granma memorial by the participants in the 11th World Youth and Students Festival to pay tribute to the martyrs of the revolution. [begin Juan Almeida recording] Today, on this day of the martyrs of the revolution, on this date on which we pay tribute to Frank Pais and all those who fell for the fatherland's liberty and as part of these splendid and unforgetable events of the 11th festival, which are marked by youth, joy, hope for the future and determination of struggle, at a time when we feel with great strength the justness of our cause, let us dedicate our best thoughts and our feelings of gratitude to these compatriots who gave their all without asking for anything in return other than satisfaction for having done their duty. [end recording] That was a portion of the speech made by PCC Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque, at the ceremony held at the Granma memorial.

RODRIGUEZ DISCUSSES NONALINED MOVEMENT IN BELGRADE

PA2903257Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2133 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Nonalinement is a coherently organized force for struggling for peace, national independence and democracy, Councils of State and Ministers Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has stated in Belgrade. In a written statement delivered during a press conference, in which declarations by chiefs of nonalined states and governments were issued, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stated that nonalinement has identified its enemy as colonialism, imperialism, neocolonialism and apartheid. Rodriguez added: nonalinement should not serve as a position of neutrality and abstention for member countries. Neutrality and abstention cannot be adopted in the face of the serious problems of war and peace and the unanimous aspiration of peoples for a juster life, he stated.

Rodriguez recalled that during the Cairo conference it was warned that the imperialist forces still are powerful and do not hesitate in resorting to the use of force to defend their interests and maintain their privileges. He indicated: We consider the nonalined as an association of countries with different sociopolitical concepts, belonging to diverse socioeconomic systems, but not committed to any global military pact and accepting the program of the movement as clearly outlined in Belgrade and Cairo.

Rodriguez stressed that when a country proclaiming itself nonalined attempts to impugn Cuban solidarity with Africa's peoples it forgets that one of the movement's postulates has been to give aid to them whenever their sovereignty and territorial integrity are threatened. Rodriguez recalled the agreement reached 2 years ago at the Colombo summit conference, which was to congratulate the Angolan Government and people for their rich and victorious struggle against the racist invaders and their allies as well as praise Cuba and other states for the aid given to frustrate South Africa's expansionist and colonialist intentions.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed in his document that Cuba considers its permanent duty to be working to avoid conflicts between countries which are members of the movement and others in a developing stage, a task in which Cuba will not spare efforts. That is why we can proudly and clearly state, he added, that no other country has made a greater contribution than Cuba to the attainment of a possible peace based on the principles of the nonalined.

Further Remarks Reported

PA3014555Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of Ministers and State, has refuted attempts to distort Fidel Castro's statements at the fourth nonalined summit meeting of Algiers, where the current Cuban president flatly rejected the false theory of two imperialisms. In a news conference held in Belgrade, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez charged that imperialism's propaganda apparatus disseminates the false news that Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government want to turn the nonalined movement into an appendage of the socialist countries. He categorically denied this lie and stressed that in Algiers Fidel Castro proved what nobody can refute, which has been variously proclaimed by the founders of the nonalined movement, (Tito, Nehru, Nasser and Nkrumah): the existing tie between the great October socialist revolution and the end of colonialism.

Rodriguez added that nonalignment is a coherently organized force struggling for peace, national independence, progress and democracy and stressed that the movement has clearly identified imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid as its enemies.

He also underscored the activities carried out by a number of Cuban leaders, particularly President Fidel Castro, aimed at achieving an understanding between Ethiopia and Somalia. For this reason, when the imperialists criticize our military presence in the Horn of Africa, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez added, we can proudly and openly state that no other country has contributed more than Cuba to the possibility of peace based on the principles of the nonaligned movement.

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LATIN AMERICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

YOUTH AGAINST IMPERIALISM TRIBUNAL CONTINUES

FIO11655 [Editorial Report FI] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 2019 GMT on 31 July carries the afternoon session of the 2d day of work of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences in Havana. Following an introduction by the television announcer in which he explains that "today's topic is racial discrimination in its forms of racism, fascism and others, the president of the tribunal calls for "order in the court."

The first witness is masked. The tribunal excuses the witness from identifying himself and is asked to state his country of origin. The witness states he is from Bolivia. In his deposition the witness accuses his country's "fascist regime" of denying the Bolivian people the most essential rights. The witness' charges are control of the birth rate in Bolivia in complicity with the U.S. Agency for International Development, and a racist plan aimed at favoring immigration of South African racists.

The next witness is (Shakel Abdel Monsal) from Palestine, vice president of the International Union of Students. In his deposition the witness discusses the racial discrimination being endured by the African peoples. He then talks about support given by imperialist forces to the Zionist movement in its "aggression against the Arab peoples." He accuses the Israelis of attempting to destroy the Arab nations and seize sovereign territories.

The next witness, [words indistinct], from the Netherlands, states that he is a member of the Dutch Committee for Solidarity with Southern Africa. He says he has come before the tribunal to file two charges and denounce the Western governments which support the South African regimes and do not abide by UN sanctions. He reports he has brought with him a list of violations by capitalist countries. He explains the methods used by Western governments to violate the oil embargo ordered by the United Nations against Rhodesia. He then refers to capitalist countries' business dealings with South Africa through transnational enterprises. The witness delivers to the tribunal a documentary film in support of his allegations.

The next witness, (Gladys Al..f), a young lady from Syria, states that she is a professor at her country's university. She informs the tribunal that she is appearing to denounce the horrors and brutal repression being endured by the Arab peoples at the hands of Zionist forces. She describes the destruction of entire cities in Arab-occupied territories and the disappearance of the inhabitants.

The next witness, (Vani Mintz), from West Berlin, states her profession is a communist [as heard]. She reports she is going to talk about imperialist policy in West Berlin. She explains the treatment she has endured because of her political leaning. She claims she has been subjected to brainwashing sessions by the authorities. The president of the tribunal, Hugo Villar, asks the witness to explain the methods used by the German authorities to brainwash political prisoners.

The next witness, Angel Quintero Rivera, from Puerto Rico, states he is a social scientist. In his deposition the witness accuses imperialism of discriminating in employment by race, sex and national origin. He gives percentages of discrimination by U.S. corporations in Puerto Rico, which assign menial jobs to Puerto Rican blacks and women and deny executive positions to his people. The witness says the unemployment rate among Puerto Ricans is about 20 percent while among foreigners is almost nil. He adds that the Cuban exiles, which he calls "worms," enjoy a great demand as executives in U.S. corporations.

The last witness, (Arlet Leroy), from France, states that her country's government is a clear example of conservatism. She says Giscard d'Estaing's regime protects great capitalist sectors, allowing them to pay poverty wages.

She explains that unemployment is high, especially among youth. She accuses her country's government of discriminating at home and in African colonies as well.

Vietnamese Testimony Heard

FL011809Y [Editorial Report PL] Havana Domestic Television Service, channel 13, in Spanish at 1402 GMT on 1 August begins live coverage of the third day of sessions of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Today's topic is "imperialist aggressions."

The first speaker is introduced as a representative of Vietnamese youth. The deposition of the Vietnamese delegate is intercepted in progress. He is filing charges against imperialism, noting that the imperialists have gone so far as to use armed aggression to achieve their goals. He cites as examples the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He accuses the imperialists of testing the neutron bomb. He notes that imperialists call this their most humane weapon because although it kills people it leaves buildings and other facilities intact. He adds that progressive organizations have raised their voices against this and have called for an end to the arms race so that the resources devoted to weapons may be devoted to economic and social improvements. He adds that the use of nuclear weapons goes against the UN Charter and that any country which uses these weapons is "committing a crime against humanity and civilization." He notes that the policy of the imperialists goes against the policy of peace and coexistence promoted by the socialist countries. He then cites some of the crimes of aggression committed against the peoples of Vietnam, Chile, Cuba, Africa and other countries. He notes that one of the most recent examples was the aggression of the United States against Vietnam. It showed just how far the imperialists were willing to go in their aggression, he adds. He then refers to the intervention by the CIA led by William Colby and to the Phoenix operation, which prevented the people from helping their brothers in the war by keeping them penned up in certain strategic villages. He then indicts the use of chemical warfare as well as the ecological imbalance created by this warfare. He then refers to another crime of aggression by the imperialists: the aggression against Chile during the Allende regime. He goes on to decry the aggression against Cuba and the blockade aimed at starving the Cuban people. He then refers to the attacks against Fidel by the imperialists and notes that they are using every available means to sabotage the Cuban revolution. He also condemns the international media campaign against the Cuban presence in Africa. But, he notes, the help of the progressive and socialist countries has enabled Cuba to overcome this aggression.

The Vietnamese delegate then notes that the imperialists are practicing aggression in the Middle East and that this has made it impossible to find a just solution to the conflict in that region. He mentions in particular the aggression against the Palestinian people. He says all the peoples of the world have criticized the Vorster regime in South Africa and the colonialist intervention in Angola. He criticizes the policies of this regime and notes that this regime can act with impunity because of the aid it receives from the imperialists. He notes that the imperialists have used mercenaries in Angola to prevent that country from gaining its independence. He adds that transnational companies, the CIA and the Mobutu regime were all in collusion to carry out this aggression against Angola. He notes that thousands of U.S. soldiers were involved as mercenaries in this venture.

The president of the tribunal then says that evidence will be presented to prove the charge. He notes that there will be 11 witnesses who will testify on the charge of aggression. The first witness is called to testify. She is identified as (Li Mai), a Vietnamese student of Chinese descent. The witness speaks in Vietnamese with a consecutive translation into Spanish. She notes that her education has been free and that all the Chinese in Vietnam have the same rights as the Vietnamese. She says that there is no discrimination in Vietnam against Chinese residents.

The second witness is (Tat Val), a Vietnamese who is a member of the youth movement in the district of Hanoi. He notes that since the success of the Kampuchea revolution, Kampuchea has adopted a very hostile policy toward Vietnam. He mentions the attacks along the border areas between the two countries. He talks about the atrocities committed by Kampuchea against Vietnam.

The third witness is Zairian national (Takinga Kose), who is a member of the Zairian Popular Movement of the Revolution. The witness condemns the many aggressions committed against Zaire. He claims that Lumumba's assassination was the work of the CIA. He notes that the neocolonialists and the South African mercenaries have exploited his people so that now all his country's wealth is in the hands of foreigners. He notes that the most recent aggression has been in Shaba and that the imperialists have continued to try to divide the Congo.

The fourth witness is (Avastiti Cilian), a Cypriot national who is a student. He notes that Cyprus is one of the many countries suffering from the aggression of the imperialists who want a military base in Cyprus to be used against the socialist countries. He notes that the imperialists have constantly tried to divide Cyprus and that the United States has meddled in the internal affairs of Cyprus.

The fifth witness is (Salu Walter Georgis), a civilian employee and a member of the Ethiopian youth movement. He notes that imperialists, headed by U.S. imperialists, are present everywhere where there is hunger and oppression. He notes that this is true in Laos, in Palestine, in Puerto Rico, in Belize and in many other countries of the world. He notes that the people of Ethiopia have experienced U.S. imperialism in their own country.

The sixth witness is (Saleh Ahmed), a Libyan national who is an official with the Ministry of Information in Libya. He notes that the Libyan Republic, like Cuba, is struggling against imperialism. He notes that the revolution has brought changes in his country but that the imperialists are still trying to dominate his people and have set up a blockade against Libya.

The seventh witness is Julio (Emasa), a citizen of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He gives a history of the colonial occupation of Mozambique by the Portuguese. He notes that there has always been an alliance between colonialism and imperialism. One of the members of the tribunal asks this witness whether he knows which countries supply weapons to the regime of Ian Smith. The witness answers that the weapons are supplied by NATO countries. He adds that there are French Mirages and Canberra B-2 planes made in England.

The eighth witness is (Ismael Abdelmoni), a student from the Yemen Arab Republic. He notes that the imperialists are also guilty of aggression against Yemen. He notes that mercenaries recruited in the United States fought against his people to overthrow his country's progressive regime.

The ninth witness is (Ademar Bas), a professor from Uruguay. He notes that he is a member of the Uruguayan Communist Party's internationalist brigade in Angola. He talks about the atrocities committed against the Angolan people by the Vorster regime. He condemns the massacre at Casinga. He files charges against the government and army of South Africa, and the governments of the United States, the FRG and Israel for supplying the South African regime with modern weapons, including atomic weapons.

CIA Operations Described

FL020131 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 1910 GMT 1 August begins coverage in progress of the first afternoon session of the third day session of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from Carillo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

Coverage begins with an unidentified television announcer stating that a presentation is being made by Cuban investigation commission member (Raul Amado Salud) on imperialist aggression. The microphones then go to the podium at which (Raul Amado Salud) is continuing his presentation. Amado Salud states that the United States carried out four types of aggression against Cuba--economic, political, military and subversive. "Hundreds of our citizens have been victims throughout these years of imperialism's criminal aggression, which has been trying to infuse terror into our nation's men, women and children in an attempt to prevent the plans of the revolution from being carried forward. Gentlemen, members of the international tribunal, we will irrefutably prove that the CIA promoted, organized, financed, trained and supplied weapons and explosives to their agents to carry out these activities." He goes on to say that the CIA was directed by its headquarters in Langley, Virginia, the National Security Council and the U.S. President, and that from the beginning it counted on its support base in Havana, its operation base in Miami--using the University of Miami as a facade--in directing its activities against Cuba. He states that the CIA used counterrevolutionary groups, such as the Revolutionary Recuperation Movement, the Revolutionary Student Directorate, the Authentic Organization, the Recuperation Movement and the Anticommunist Legion. (Amado Salud) then goes on to list the CIA agents in Havana who participated in these actions: station chief Commander (Van Horn), (Edwin L. Swift), (William E. Seidman), Lt Col (Robert Frank) and military attache (Carlos Dominguez). All of these were U.S. Embassy personnel in Havana.

(Amado Salud) then goes on to discuss the activities carried out by the CIA, stating that when the political, economic, and other subversive activites failed, the Playa Giron [Bay of Pigs] mercenary invasion was planned. (Amado Salud) goes on to discuss the effects of the quarantine that the United States imposed on Cuba in October 1962, which "consisted of a naval blockade by the North American navy, seeking to strangle our country, a measure that totally violated international law. This measure was an act of war in time of peace, as it has been correctly interpreted. He then goes on to discuss the CIA formation of counterrevolutionary bands in Cuba as a means of trying to destroy the Cuban revolution, stating that they eventually had bands in all Cuban provinces. As an example, he indicates that in the Escambray region alone there were 79 bands. He then goes on to show the relationship which began in 1962 among the (Mariano Pinto Rodriguez) political, economic and military information network and the counterrevolutionary bands and the CIA. The revolutionary armed forces and security organizations completely eliminated these groups by 1965. With this failure the CIA then tried operations that have more long range objectives, such as infiltrations into our country which had several purposes: "Introduce agents to carry out sabotage and attacks, bury weapons and explosives along the coasts for later recovery by counterrevolutionary delinquents and exfiltrate agents who had been uncovered, or who were to receive training in North American territory." (Amado Salud) cites the exfiltration case of 1962 of the special mission groups operation command from Miami, headed by (Miguel Angel Cuervo Cuervo), which was captured in Pinar del Rio. He then cites the case of 30 May 1965, in which a pirate ship which had come from Florida was sunk off the coast of Havana. It was led by (Toni Cueta), who was captured and confessed that he was trying to attack Fidel Castro.

(Amado Salud) then cites some examples of sabotage committed against the Cuban revolution, such as the 4 March 1960 bombing of the French copper ship, the 15 April 1961 burning of the "El Encanto" store, the 15 August 1969 plane from the United States that bombed the Castilla port petroleum depot, and concludes by citing the bombing of a Cubana de Aviacion plane off the coast of Barbados in 1976 in which 73 people were killed. Venezuelans (Hernan Ricardo Ignacio) and (Freddy Lugo) were accused of the crime along with the Cuban counterrevolutionaries Luis Posada Carriles and Orlando Bosch Avila. (Amado Salud) states that: "Luis Posada Carriles, who has a long and old relationship with the CIA, was recruited in 1961 and has carried out operations against Cuba which have been directed by the CIA operational base in Miami." He then states that there have also been innumerable attempts that have been frustrated by the Cuban security organizations.

(Amado Salud) then discusses espionage carried out against Cuba. He states that, to begin with, spy networks were employed against Cuba. He then explains how the disaffected and reactionary classes were employed to gain information about Cuba. The main assignment given to the recruited CIA personnel was: "To provide all information about trips and movements of our commander in chief, information they proposed to use in their planned attacks. This is an irrefutable example of how the CIA continues searching for information for its criminal designs, despite the U.S. Senate conclusions on intelligence activities which state that these practices have ceased, according to statements made to his committee by the CIA chief."

Lastly, (Amado Salud) refers to CIA activities against Cuba which include subversion, armed aggression and blockade plans," which now emphasize "ideological diversionism against our people," and he concludes with: "Mr President and members of this international tribunal, all of the criminal deeds that have been set forth here are of such notoriety that there is no need to prove them. Nevertheless, the Cuban investigation commission proposes to show abundant proof here of some of the most important aggressions described earlier. The proofs we will be presenting will irrefutably show the policy of criminal aggression which for about 20 years imperialism and its executive arm, the CIA, have kept up against our people." This concludes (Raul Amado Salud's) presentation, which ends at 2000 GMT.

Captured Counterrevolutionaries

FL020301 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 1910 GMT 1 August begins coverage in progress of the first afternoon session of the third day session of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

After (Raul Amado Salud's) presentation concludes coverage continues with the presentation of two video presentations of interviews with captured counterrevolutionaries, (Manuel Sanjurc Paz) and (Roberto Lisano Rodriguez). The first tape is an interview conducted by Cuban investigation commission member Dr (Hidalberto Guevara Quintana) with imprisoned (Roberto Lisano Rodriguez), a counterrevolutionary who was captured in 1963 and sentenced for trying to illegally enter Cuba to carry out CIA activities. (Lisano Rodriguez) is asked when and where he was recruited by the CIA. He states that it occurred in Miami, where he met (Alberto Inoni) on Flagler Street. There he was asked if he was against the Castro regime and if he wanted to fight Fidel Castro's regime. Once recruited he was trained in the Everglades and in Miami and on the ship "Rex." He was trained in the use of weapons. (Lisano Rodriguez) is then asked to describe what actions he carried out against Cuba. (Lisano Rodriguez) says that he was indirectly involved in the attack at the Matahambre mines in Santa Lucia and that he also helped in infiltrating people at Cape San Antonio. (Lisano Rodriguez) is then asked about his prison life. (Lisano Rodriguez) says that he is doing well and that he is working as a mechanic in jail.

The second interview is of Dr (Hilalberto Cuevara ?) [illegible] meeting with (Manuel Sanjuro Paz), who was caught and sentenced in 1965 for espionage activities carried out for the CIA. (Sanjuro Paz) is asked where and when he was recruited by the CIA. He states that it happened in 1961 or 1962. (Frank Ed) met him at the house of a friend who knew what he thought about Fidel Castro's regime and of his opposition to the revolutionary government. He was asked if he wanted to work for the CIA. The work would be to supply military, economic and political information. The main military information was on missile deployments at San Cristobal in Pinar del Rio, which was operated by Soviet technicians. (Sanjuro Paz) states that the information was passed on to the CIA through personal contacts and through a post office box in Miami. He is then asked about his provisional freedom since 1977, how he had been treated in jail and his return to society. (Sanjuro Paz) says that he was well treated. Once this video tape presentation is completed the tribunal president asks that the witnesses start their presentations.

The first witness is Valiente G. Gonzalez Morales, who is an Interior Ministry official involved in counterrevolutionary activities as a Cuban double agent, beginning in the Cuban anticommunist leage in June 1959, when he was recruited by the CIA through its official, Carlos Dominguez, who was the U.S. military attache. Gonzalez Morales states that he met with CIA personnel every Tuesday on the fifth floor of the U.S. Embassy, which was the CIA mission. He had a key which gave him access to the embassy. His activities involved "attack plans against the top leaders of the revolution, basically our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, Juan Almeida and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez." Another activity to be carried out included support for the bandit groups in the Escambray region, including those of (Emilio Duque), (Cinesio Wash), (Primio Prieto), (Blas Ternido) and (Benito Capos), by way of CIA contacts (Maximino Perez), (Alberto Bamad Arguelles) and (Teresita Perdido). He then talked about a meeting he had with the CIA which he considered very important: "It was a meeting in 1960 that was held at Cacahual. The meeting was directed by CIA officials (Robert Van Horn), Carlos Dominguez and a Mr (Frank). These diplomats attending the meeting arrived in an automobile which had diplomatic license plates." The meeting was to obtain the support of the 20 counterrevolutionary leaders who were participating in the plan worked out by the U.S. Government and the CIA to overthrow the Cuban Government. Gonzalez Morales states that he was asked to the meeting by Dominguez and goes on to say that the CIA promised to send weapons to the counterrevolutionary groups. Gonzalez Morales states that he worked for the CIA from 1959 to 3 December 1960 as a Cuban double agent.

The second witness, (Alberto Miranda Toledo), Foreign Relations Ministry official, is called to testify. (Miranda Toledo) states that he began working for the CIA as a Cuban double agent in September 1959 in counterrevolutionary activities at which he remained until December 1963. In 1962 he was recruited by CIA agent (Mariano Pinto), who was in charge of the "ratline" plan, which dealt with regrouping the counterrevolutionary forces, supplying them with arms and setting up facilities on the northern coast of the country. (Miranda Toledo) is then asked what position he held in the network of (Mariano Pinto), whom he said was second in command. He stated that, "along with him, I had control over the finances, all types of supplies to the bands, the places where they would carry out the infiltrations, in other words, control over all of the network's operations." He goes on to say that this was the sole supplier to the counterrevolutionary groups.

Double Agents

FL020400 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, channel 13, in Spanish at 1910 GMT 1 August begins coverage in progress of the first afternoon session of the third day session of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

After (Miranda Toledo's) presentation, the third witness is called to make his presentation.

He is (Ariel Ritt Ellis), an Interior Ministry official. He too is a Cuban double agent who was recruited by the CIA to work with the counterrevolutionary groups. One of his missions was to leave Cuba clandestinely himself. On the way to the United States his group was captured by the U.S. Coast Guard and taken to Key West, where they were met by a CIA agent who took them on to Opalocka military air base for questioning by three CIA agents on the counterrevolutionary organization in Cuba with which he was working. He then discussed some of his other activities in working for the CIA as a double agent. One of the topics discussed with the CIA was how to kill Fidel Castro. He then told about his training in sabotage, poisons, explosives and secret writing, and that among his missions were to infiltrate people into Cuba. One of them, (Fernandez Avila Soto), was captured by Cuban forces. The other was (Ernesto de la Fuente Guillo), who is still in Miami.

The next witness is Jose Fernandez Santos, a member of the national revolutionary police who joined the counterrevolutionary groups as a double agent in 1962 and remained with them until they were eliminated in 1965. From 1970 until 1971 he was working in Miami with the Alfa 66 group. In Miami he also met with Juan P. Benemelis Armando, who was a CIA ship captain. Through him he got to know Felipe Orlando Rivero, (Jose Manuel Soriano) and (Angel Walter Hernandez Soto). He stated that he received training in Miami and in the Everglades.

The fifth witness is Nicolas Ricardo Rivero Rios, who is an Interior Ministry official. He states that he was recruited by the CIA on a trade mission to London in 1966, at a meeting at which he met with CIA Col Harold Ferron and two other CIA agents. Once he also joined as a double agent. His CIA duties were to provide information on Fidel Castro's actions and his schedules, Cuban relations with Latin American countries and with nonaligned countries. He also says that he had to take the lie detector test three times, for two and one-half hours each time. He passed each time. He says he remembers working with Lt Col Mike Ackerman, who also worked against the USSR and Middle East countries, in addition to the Cuban revolution, but that he is now retired. He also remembered (Allen G. Harris), who was a Cuban specialist and who was working in Madrid. He also knew (Francis Cherry) and (Joseph Situlski), who worked in several places around the world. Gingalo Rois then discussed what the CIA offered in the way of compensation and what electronic equipment was used. He said that compensation included salary in dollars, living in the United States and that he received a watch from former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He showed a CIA "secret" which was disguised as a common brick in which messages could be stored and which included a transmitter and a receiver. This, he said, was an indication of the sophisticated equipment used by CIA.

The next two witnesses are two victims of counterrevolutionary attacks, a Spanish teacher, (Jose's Baldomero Diaz), and a fisherman, (Feino Rodriguez Ramos). The teacher was shot at and a brother and sister were killed by the counterrevolutionaries. The fisherman was captured by counterrevolutionaries on two different occasions. These two victims are the last witnesses in the Cuban presentation.

Guatemalan Situation Addressed

FL0208Z0 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2235 GMT on 1 August resumes live coverage of the second part of the 1 August afternoon session of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal proceedings which had recessed at 2159 GMT.

The first "witness" to appear is (Guillermo Torriello Garrido), chairman of the Guatemalan committee for peace. Reading a prepared statement of said committee, he first hails the Cuban revolution, its achievements and internationalist position.

He charges that as a result of the Cuban revolution and its solidarity with other peoples, imperialism and its lackeys have unleashed an aggressive campaign of slander and threats against Cuba. But he adds that the Cuban revolution has helped to change the balance of power "in this hemisphere and in Africa, where imperialism wants to perpetuate the systems of oppression, racial violence and genocide."

Turning to events in Guatemala, he says that thousands have been tortured and slain since the overthrow of the Jacobo Arbenz government in 1954. He cites, as an example, the arrest of 28 members of revolutionary forces in 1966, saying they were "tortured, castrated, mutilated and shot to death." The constant persecution of peasant, labor and communist leaders, he says, led to the imprisonment of 10 Communist Party members in 1973 and they also were killed "and their bodies thrown into the sea." He adds that police and army members are the ones most involved in such persecution, torture and crimes against the people. Citing another example, he states that on 29 May 1978 the army massacred more than 100 peasants, men, women and children. But repression has not ended there, he says, and a "new escalation of terror has been put into action," with 26 more persons slain in July alone. He then condemns the "hypocritical attitude" of President Carter, who supports tyrannies in Latin America and systems of oppression on other continents and who, "with Bible in one hand, speaks of human rights," and in this way tries to "meddle in the domestic affairs of other countries while threatening all mankind with the neutron bomb in the other hand." He states that his committee is firmly opposed to the neutron bomb and favors detente and peaceful coexistence. He further condemns the "pro-imperialist government of Guatemala" which is opposed to the self-determination of the Belizean people and the "unjust and arbitrary blockade" against Cuba and the presence of an "imperialist enclave in Guantanamo."

The Guatemalan is followed by Chilean student Francisco Garrido Latorre who, for his part, discusses the "destruction" of democracy in Chile following the overthrow of the Salvador Allende government. He cites events in Chile before and after the overthrow and concludes by stating that youths demand their "right to life and a future that is worthy and full of hope."

The Chilean student is followed by two American "witnesses."

Session Closes

FLO20248 [Editorial Report FL] After the Chilean student and two American "witnesses," the tribunal hears the testimony of Oman Liberation Front official (Duhe Salis), who in turn is followed by (Aquiles Valdez), a student from the Dominican Republic. After (Valdez) makes his 9-minute statement, an unidentified official announces that six witnesses still have to testify. (Patrick McCarten), a lawyer from Ireland, is called to testify and begins doing so at 0028 GMT on 2 August. He is followed by Saharan economist (Aini Zayed) at 0048 GMT, testifying to Mauritanian, Moroccan and French aggression; and Dutch Student (Otto Mergland Beck), who condemns the neutron bomb and U.S. imperialism's threat to peace.

The last three speakers are (Joe Little) of Ireland, "editor in chief of the newspaper STUDENT NEWS," who claims to have visited southern Lebanon and testifies on Israeli actions in that area; (George Andronikof), a Cypriot "worker" who discusses "imperialism" and the "Turkish invasion;" and (Samin Mama Comena), a teacher from the People's Republic of Benin, whose general topic is world imperialism in Africa.

MALMIERCA VISITS PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

For Sofia Domestic Service and BTA coverage of official visit of Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, see Bulgaria section of 31 July and subsequent issues of Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

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ANNEX

LATIN AMERICA

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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CUBA

COMMITTEE PRESENTS DOCUMENT ON KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

PA022140Y Havana PRELA in Spanish 1855 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

["The Two Sides of the Coin"--PRELA headline]

[Text] Havana, 2 Aug (PL)--The National Preparatory Committee for the 11th festival today presented a document analyzing the assassination of John F. Kennedy and the conspiracy to implicate Cuba in the Dallas crime. The Cuban committee states that the forces which planned, financed and ordered the killing of the U.S. President sought to deceive the people of the United States and the world with regard to the real causes of the Dallas crime and the persons who are truly responsible for it, as well as to undermine the growing prestige of the Cuban revolution and create a pretext for perpetrating aggression against Cuba. The document, presented to the "Youth Accuses Imperialism" international tribunal, states that the conflict of interests which was developing within the highest spheres of power in the U.S. society led to the assassination of the chief executive.

It charges, in addition, that following the 22 November 1963 events, the masterminds of the Kennedy assassination started up the propaganda machinery in an attempt to present Lee Harvey Oswald as a Marxist and active sympathizer of the Cuban revolution. Oswald had been a CIA agent since the late 1950's, the document states. On 24 October 1956 he enlisted in the U.S. military services. After being attached to naval aviation, he was promoted to private first class and sent to Japan where he was trained as a telegraph operator. The documents add that when Oswald was in the Marines between 1957 and 1958 he was recruited by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. This has been publicly corroborated by James D. Willcott, a former CIA agent who worked in the finance section of the CIA station in Tokyo.

The document then analyzes in detail Oswald's activities, programmed by the CIA, and exposes the campaign organized by those guilty of Kennedy's assassination. It states that Oswald was recruited to infiltrate the USSR as a spy. He arrived there on 16 October 1959 and remained there until 1 June 1962. On 26 June 1962 FBI agents John W. Pain and Thomas Cartes proposed to Oswald that he infiltrate several communist groups in the United States. In April 1963 Oswald went to New Orleans to infiltrate groups sympathetic to the Cuban revolution. There he established a phony branch of the Committee for the Fair Treatment of Cuba. All these steps, the document states, were designed to give him the appearance of being a fervent supporter of the Cuban revolution.

On 27 September 1963 a person purporting to be Lee Harvey Oswald went to the Cuban Consulate and requested a visa to spend 1 or 2 weeks in Cuba in transit to the USSR. The visa was not granted, thereby thwarting that part of the plan which would have given the instigators new arguments for their conspiracy against the island.

[Annex continues on back pages of report]

On 2 October, Oswald returned to Dallas, where city hall itself gave him a job in the Texas schoolbook depository through the efforts of Ruth Paine, who was also linked to the CIA and in whose home Oswald was staying. On 22 November Oswald was arrested on charges of killing Kennedy. The large-scale campaign to involve Cuba in the Dallas assassination was mounted immediately.

The document states that in order to keep the plot hatched against Cuba from being discovered, it was necessary to dispose of Oswald quickly. Only 48 hours after his arrest, he was shot to death in a police station in the presence of his guards. "Inexplicably," Jack Ruby, the owner of the "Carousel" cabaret who had links to the Mafia, obtained permission to enter the police station and perpetrate this act.

The document presented to the international tribunal states that the reactionary press, in what was revealed as an orchestrated campaign, joined in the plot against Cuba. News agencies of the United States and other Western centers reported a number of distortions and lies to the world. The Warren Commission, the document states, concluded its work in 1964 with a vague finding of a "solitary assassination," but could not or would not face up to the pressure from certain political interests and intelligence circles of the United States, and intentionally left unclarified the issue of alleged Cuban participation in the crime.

The document maintains that Kennedy's true assassins are being deliberately covered up for fear of political repercussions, because to untangle that web would imperil the shaky bases of the system existing in the United States. It notes in this regard that since the Kennedy assassination over 100 people who had some connection or another with the event have died under mysterious circumstances. Only very powerful sectors in the United States could assassinate the U.S. President, set up and finance a campaign of extraordinary dimensions that would destroy the Cuban revolution, eliminate some 100 persons linked to the crime and prevent the investigation from being pursued to the fullest, the document says.

CIA CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTS ON CASTRO'S LIFE

PA022219Y Havana PRELA in Spanish 1809 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Havana, 2 Aug (PL)--Cuban security has irrefutable evidence that the CIA had a direct or indirect role in the attempts on the life of Fidel Castro and other international personalities, according to a document revealed here today. The Cuban National Preparatory Committee of the 11th festival submitted an accusatory document to the "Youth Accuses Imperialism" international tribunal giving detailed accounts of the activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency aimed at physically eliminating political leaders. Men like Patrice Lumumba, Ben Barka, Rene Schneider and Orlando Letelier, among others, have been struck down by the schemes of that sinister organization, according to the report.

In the case of the president of the Cuban State Council, Fidel Castro, in August 1975 he handed Senator George McGovern a list describing 24 frustrated attempts on his life in which the CIA was involved. The attempts on Fidel Castro included one by CIA agent Antonio Veciana, who in the middle of October 1961 was to fire a bazooka at the stand built on the north terrace of the old presidential palace for a ceremony that was to be attended by the top Cuban leaders. At the same time, several grenades were to be hurled into the crowd concentrated there to create panic and make escape possible after the massacre.

On 18 September 1963 Cuban security learned of an attempt on the life of Fidel Castro to be perpetrated by the French citizen Pierre Owen Diez de Ure, hired by the CIA to carry out the attack in addition to other espionage activities. The plan involved placing 60 pounds of C-4 plastic explosives inside the sewage system right under the spot where a stand for the Cuban leader was supposed to be built.

During Fidel Castro's visit to Chile in 1971, the CIA prepared a plan to assassinate him using Cuban counterrevolutionaries Jesus Dominguez Benitez (el Islero) and Marcos Rodriguez, who were to pose as "camerамen" for Venezuelan television channel four. After being trained they were both hired by Venezuelan television channel four through the help of noted terrorist and CIA agent Luis Posada Carriles (who later participated in the criminal sabotage of a Cuban plane over Barbados). There they were assigned to cover the tour of the Cuban leader in Chile. The two men were given a special television camera with an automatic pistol installed inside. While apparently taking films of the tour of Fidel Castro, they were supposed to shoot him with the weapon hidden in the camera, but they lacked the courage to carry out the attempt because, as they said later, there were not sufficient guarantees to rescue them once the plan was executed.

The document concludes by pointing out that history knows of no other political leader in the world who, like Fidel Castro, has had to face so many varied plots against his life. Naturally, it states, none of these attempts materialized due to the revolutionary vigilance of the people and the timely action of the Cuban security organizations.

COSTA RICA

INDIGNATION EXPRESSED OVER CARTER LETTER TO SOMOZA

PA0223547Y Havana PRENSA in Spanish 0350 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] San Jose, 1 Aug (PL)--Local political and labor circles here reacted irately today to the news of a congratulatory letter sent by U.S. President James Carter to his Nicaraguan colleague Anastasio Somoza. Radio Monumental reported today that the U.S. President expressed his appreciation to Somoza for having promised to receive an OAS human rights commission in Nicaragua.

Daniel Camacho, president of the Costa Rican Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People, told PRENSA LATINA that "Carter's gesture reveals his government's true face: While it speaks of human rights, behind the scenes it has dealings with the dictators of the hemisphere." Carter's position on human rights has been unmasked as he congratulates and expresses affection for a government leader who is the head of one of the most repressive regimes in the region, he added.

Nicaraguans should understand that the United States continues to be the principal backer of the 40-year-old Somoza family regime, he emphasized. He recalled that a few weeks ago the Carter administration gave Somoza a loan of $10 million, and subsequently two Israeli ships arrived with arms. "Anyone who is even half-informed," Camacho remarked, "knows that giving money to the Nicaraguan Government is like giving economic oxygen to the governing family, and that Israel cannot sell arms unless it has Washington's approval."

On his part, Rodrigo Paniagua, secretary general of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), said that Carter's new public stand on the Nicaraguan situation corroborates the charges voiced by the Central American Labor Unity Committee that Washington supports the Somoza regime.

...HAVANA REVIEWS OF YOUTH AGAINST IMPERIALISM TRIBUNAL

[redacted] [Editorial Report FBIS] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 1405 GMT on 2 August begins live coverage of the morning session of the fourth day of work of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

A television announcer reports that "today the tribunal will hear testimony on imperialist economic, political and military organizations and criminal agencies such as the CIA." Appearing before the tribunal in the morning session will be investigator Dr Enrique Marimon Roca, a member of the Cuban investigating committee, who will report on the charges. In support of the charges the following witnesses will make depositions: prisoner Fernando Maximo de Rojas-Penichet, who participated in an attempt on the life of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro; former prisoner Humberto Rosales Torres, who participated in an attempt on the life of Army Gen Raul Castro. Expert [illegible] Maximo Quintana of the Cuban investigation committee will appear before the tribunal this afternoon. Maximo Quintana will present the following witnesses: Eusebio Barona Lopez, former Cuban consul in Mexico; Indio Labrada Vincent, a former CIA equipment technician; a Cuban state security agent who penetrated the CIA, participating in several CIA criminal infiltrations into our country; a prisoner who participated in an attempt against the life of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro which was investigated by the U.S. Senate Select Committee on CIA assassination plans of foreign leaders. The announcer reports that the president of the tribunal has declared the court in session.

As reported by the announcer, Jorge Lopez reads the charges on behalf of the Cuban delegation, in which the imperialists and their puppets and lackeys are denounced for their criminal activities. Investigator Marimon Roca is called and begins reading his report. He states that, as declared by the U.S. Senate Select Committee, U.S. meddling in domestic affairs of other countries and plots for the physical elimination of political leaders are not necessary to the defense of U.S. sovereignty and national security, but rather serve the role of international gendarme assumed by the North American government. Marimon Roca goes on to explain the investigations conducted by Cuban authorities based on accounts obtained from counterrevolutionaries captured in Cuba. Throughout his deposition, Marimon continues to quote statements by and findings of the U.S. Senate Select Committee. He then refers to a specific attempt to poison Fidel Castro which was directed by counterrevolutionaries Ramon and Mario Leopoldina Orta Alsina. Marimon Roca discusses several other attempts on the lives of Cuban leaders, such as one against Raul Castro, another against Che Guevara and one against Fidel Castro while he was in Chile. Ending his testimony, Marimon states: "It is evident that the CIA is the intellectual and material perpetrator of these and other assassination attempts against the life of our commander in chief, as well as the fact that terrorists of Cuban origin, among them Antonio Veciana Blank, also known as Victor or Mario, directly participated in the plans."

When Marimon Roca concludes his presentation, videotaped debriefings of prisoners Maria Leopoldina Orau Alsina, Santos de la Caridad Ramez Nunez and Eugenio Enrique Valdivar Cardenas are shown to the tribunal. After the videotape is shown the first witness to appear before the tribunal is Fernando Maximo de Rojas. The prosecutor explains to the witness that "it is known that you were arrested in 1961 and sentenced by the revolutionary courts for participating in attempts on the life of Fidel Castro and other terrorist and sabotage activities."

Maximo de Rojas relates his participation in counterrevolutionary activities, such as acts of sabotage in factories and an attempt on the life of Fidel Castro.

The next witness, Humberto Gonzales Torres, is asked to describe his participation in attempts on the lives of several Cuban leaders. The witness explains his participation in various acts of sabotage, attempts on the life of Raul Castro and others, all of which took place in the 60's. Closing, the prisoner states that he was tried and sentenced to 9 years in prison, which he served. The witness further states that upon release from prison he was reincorporated into society and is now working with all his rights as a citizen restored by the government.

The next witness is Benjamin (Liberof), a Uruguayan student who gives testimony in connection with the kidnaping of his father in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 19 May 1976. In his deposition, (Liberof) states that the kidnaping was ordered by Gen Amauri (Planos), chief of the Uruguayan military intelligence, who he says has been a CIA agent since 1968. (Liberof) explains his father's activities since the 30's. Closing, he charges that his country's authorities worked very closely with the CIA station in Uruguay.

The morning session concludes at 1705 GMT.

Kennedy Assassination

FI030050 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 12, in Spanish at 1909 GMT 2 August begins coverage of afternoon session of the fourth day of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal which is being held at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

Coverage in progress begins with Cuban official Junior Guevara discussing CIA involvement in the President Kennedy assassination, stating there were two positions which could be taken. "One position was to show that the assassination was the result of an international leftist plot, with Cuba playing a major role." The other position was to show that "the crime was the work of a single man." In either case the investigation would not look for the real criminals. He goes on to say that the "one man" theory was the one that was pushed onto the Warren Commission by the CIA and the FBI. Guevara states that the theory that Cuba was involved has never been dropped. The purpose of this latter theory was to cause a confrontation with the Cuban revolution. If this could be proved there would be no reaction which could not be justified and therefore Cuba could be attacked. The speaker goes on to mention the U.S. Senate Select Committee on intelligence investigation into CIA activities. He then states that the Cuban investigation committee will prove that Cuba was not involved in President Kennedy's assassination. He says that those attempting to show Cuban involvement had to find a connection with the assassination. This was found in Lee Harvey Oswald. He begins by discussing Lee Harvey Oswald's involvement with the CIA and the FBI. In discussing Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico, Dr Guevara states that former Cuban Consul in Mexico Eusebio Pascue Lopez will discuss what occurred there. The CIA also tried to show a Cuban relationship with Mafia involvement in the Kennedy assassination. He says that what is true is that the Mafia was opposed to the Cuban revolution because Cuba had taken over their operations in Havana.

The Senate investigation committee publishes information on the CIA, especially the "anlash" program with (Rolando Cubelas Secades), who was thought to be a double agent. He goes on to state that the agent is sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. Nevertheless, the CIA tries to show that this agent was a double agent.

goes on to recount the career of "am-lash," adding that reports will be presented by Eusebio Rocue Lopez, Alabrido Vicente, (Pelafiel Calahan) and (Julio Zelaya). He ends by saying that other CIA activities could not be checked out because they were so vague. His presentation concludes at 1949 GMT.

The first witness to be presented is former Cuban Consul to Mexico Eusebio Rocue Lopez, who discusses his position in Mexico City. He says that Lee Harvey Oswald entered the Consulate to get a visa to travel to Cuba. Oswald is told to fill out the application and provide 6 photographs. Oswald agrees to this after insisting on speaking with the consul. Lopez says that in his three visits to the Consulate Oswald "only dealt with questions relating to the visa application." After Kennedy's assassination, and hearing that Oswald is the assassin, he calls the Foreign Ministry and speaks with Foreign Minister Raul Roa and Interior Ministry Secretariat Director (Nilo Otero). After some time, the Cuban consul saw a news clip of Oswald and realized that the person identified as Oswald in the film was not the person named Oswald who had visited him at the Consulate. His presentation ends at 1957 GMT.

The second witness is engineer Alabrido Vicente, who says that he analyzed the equipment placed in the Cuban consular office in Mexico City by the CIA. He goes on to explain the equipment taken from the office, which he has on display for the tribunal. His presentation concludes at 2009 GMT.

The third witness is (Juan Pelafiel Calahan), who carried out 21 missions with CIA in Cuba. He worked out of Miami and he described the attitude of the people with whom he worked. He states that the CIA people thought the Kennedy brothers were softening their stance on Cuba and the Soviet Union. He says he was at his safe house with his team watching television when news of Kennedy's assassination was reported. Someone there said: "We finally have eliminated the pinko in the White House." (Pelafiel) states that this reflected the opinion of the team members with whom he was working. He concludes by stating that all of the counterrevolutionary attempts were frustrated by the work done by the Interior Ministry and the Cuban people. He concludes at 2029 GMT.

The fourth witness is (Rolando Cubelas Secades). He starts off by stating that he is serving a 25-year sentence, half of which has already been served. He is asked if he has read the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. He answers that he has and that he was surprised by what it said about him. He says that he notes an attempt to link the "am-lash" plan with the Kennedy assassination, trying to show him as a double agent and adds that "this is completely false," that this is an attempt to confuse the U.S. public. He says the CIA is lying because they want to show Cuban involvement in the Kennedy assassination. He compares this with Goebbels' statement that a lie repeated often enough can become truth. He adds that it is an attempt by the CIA to divert public opinion and the authorities from the truth of President Kennedy's assassination. His presentation concludes at 2040 GMT. Dr Guevara then states that this concludes the presentation of the Cuban delegation, which ends at 2042 GMT.

The tribunal president then makes some closing remarks and states that the tribunal will take a short recess and return at 2100 GMT.

Session Ends

FL030230 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 2113 GMT 2 August begins coverage of second afternoon session of the fourth day of the 'youth against imperialism' tribunal which is being held at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

Coverage in progress begins with a Colombian student from the Colombian delegation to the 11th World Youth and Student Festival, who discusses the U.S. study center in Colombia called the Summer Linguistics Institutes.

He begins by describing what type of personnel work there and the equipment they have. He goes on to state that based on the linguistic projects published by that institute, "the people from the region itself affirm that there are other purposes in using planes, transmission equipment, air photography equipment, military personnel, war veterans, geologists and scientists from other fields which have nothing to do with linguistics." He adds that the institute is nothing more than a "Yankee operations base and an imperialist espionage center." He ends his presentation at 2130 GMT.

The second witness is a former CIA employee, James Wilcott, who begins speaking at 2135 GMT. He discusses his work in the CIA. He ends his remarks at 2144 GMT.

The third witness is Philip Agee, former CIA employee, who begins his presentation at 2146 GMT on the topic of John Kennedy's assassination. His presentation ends at 2218 GMT.

The fourth witness is a U.S. citizen, (Frank Shafer Corona), who is called "Chicano ambassador to Washington." He begins his presentation at 2220 GMT. He discusses the Chicano position in the United States, aggression against Mexico and the American Indians. He concludes his presentation at 2237 GMT.

The fifth witness is a U.S. publicist, Leroy Smith. At 2239 GMT he talks about imperialist actions against the people of the United States itself, stating that there are many problems in the United States, such as unemployment, crime, drug addiction, racism and delinquency. He concludes his presentation at 2252 GMT.

The sixth witness is U.S. citizen (Marshall Pauling), who was Ethel and Julius Rosenberg's lawyer. He speaks on redressing the unjust sentencing and death of the Rosenbergs. He begins speaking at 2253 GMT. He concludes his presentation at 2311 GMT.

The seventh witness is Uruguayan political exile and student (Olga Martirez). She begins speaking at 2314 GMT about political repression, torture and death in Uruguay at the hands of reactionary groups. She adds that these groups were "directed by a member of the CIA station in Montevideo, the North American agent (William Cantrell)," who was an "aid advisor to the chief of police." She finishes her presentation at 2325 GMT.

The eighth witness is Costa Rican student (Oscar Barranco Rodriguez), who begins speaking at 2326 GMT. He talks about U.S. imperialism in the world and its intelligence agencies, of which "the CIA is the most aggressive, powerful and unscrupulous." He goes on to discuss U.S. penetration in Costa Rica through its military office in that country. He concludes at 2342 GMT.

The president of the tribunal asks if there are any more witnesses or questions. He is told that there are no more presentations. The president of the tribunal then says that the tribunal will recess, resuming tomorrow for the fifth charge on "terror, repression and fascism," which will be presented by the Chilean delegation tomorrow at 1400 GMT. The tribunal recesses at 2344 GMT. Television coverage ends at 2346 GMT.

PHILIP AGEE DISCUSSES CIA OPERATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

FL021945Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2320 GMT 1 Aug 78 FL

[Deposition by Philip Agee before the "Youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal in Havana in English facing into simultaneous translation--live]

[Text] By way of introduction I would like to say that I came to the festival as a guest, invited by the preparatory commission, primarily so that I could speak before this tribunal's many delegates and tell them how, from my own experience, they can effectively defend and protect their institutions and organizations against the CIA. I would like to tell as many delegates as possible how they can defend themselves against infiltration and penetration by the CIA in their organizations. We have already heard many depositions. I have not worked for the CIA in 10 years but I am convinced by the events in Angola, the events in Jamaica, the events which took place in 1975 and 1976, the assassination of Letelier, the attacks against Cuba and various other activities which have taken place recently, that the methods and the objectives of the CIA have not changed at all and that they are exactly the same as when I was working for the CIA. These are practically all the same methods which were used during the cold war. When we talk about imperialist aggression, which is today's main topic--and I was invited to testify as a witness on this subject--I feel that I should make some observations about these activities, with regard to both the theory and practice within the CIA. I must also talk about the doctrine and ideology of the CIA. The CIA is not just an organization for gathering information like any other organization. Of course a lot of information is gathered but this information is not just (?used for writing reports). Most of the information gathered by the CIA is immediately used for aggressive operations. In the CIA these operations are known as covert or secret operations. These are operations which are carried out with a certain goal in mind. For example, these operations may involve the change or overthrow of a government or a propaganda campaign aimed at an entire people to manipulate public opinion. These secret operations are carried out according to CIA doctrine on the basis of the information collected. These are operations aimed at changing a certain situation in the interests of the CIA. They are operations aimed at bringing about a specific result.

I would like to talk about CIA efforts to penetrate the centers of power of other countries and to infiltrate the armies, the secret services, the security organs, the trade unions, the youth and student organizations, the professional organizations, and the scientific organizations throughout the world. Also of great importance are the efforts to penetrate the mass communications media. All of these operations are organized with the help of agents who are generally citizens of the target country. In other words, they are not Americans, but they received orders directly from officers of the CIA, who in most cases work at U.S. Embassies. In other words, they have their own offices at the U.S. Embassies in the respective countries. These offices are called CIA stations. The chief of the station is the person responsible for a certain country. In addition, there are security organizations throughout the world with which the CIA collaborates and carries out operations. We call these operations liaison operations and they are carried out with the help of other secret services. The goals of manipulation and penetration are multi-faceted, but all the 11th youth festivals have always been targets. The CIA sends its agents to the youth festivals so that they may penetrate and infiltrate delegations in order to gather information, to disrupt the festival, and later to evaluate the information gathered at the festival. It has been my own experience that a year and a half before the festival began the CIA received information either in Berlin or Helsinki and took advantage of its stations in repressive countries to penetrate the delegations and to "help in organizing the festival." This happened in Vienna and in Helsinki. They organized groups which were to attack and mistreat the delegates.

The purpose of these operations is simple, in fact. The CIA distinguishes clearly between friends and enemies. Friends are those who act in the interest of the United States throughout the world. Enemies are of course those who fight against U.S. interests, such as national movements which no longer want to allow their natural resources to be plundered and which want to work for their countries. This is how the CIA distinguishes between its friends and its enemies and the strategic goal of an operation is to divide the enemy and eradicate it. This is what it hopes and tries to do.

I want to talk about my own work and give examples of the types of aggressive activities about which we have already heard a great deal before this tribunal. One recalls that in 1959 and 1960 the U.S. Government did not supply military equipment to Cuba. At that time the U.S. Government tried to weaken the Cuban Government and army. No supplies were delivered and, in particular, no spare parts were supplied.

The (?CIA) sunk the ship La Couvre. This ship was sunk on 4 March. It was dynamited in the port of Havana. Hundreds of persons lost their lives and 200 persons were wounded. Another example was the burning of the department store El Encanto in Havana. I remember this event very well because during my visits in [date indistinct] I went to this department store. I am very familiar with it. This store was burned by means of dynamite hidden inside dolls which were infiltrated into the store. This was a powder to which water could be added and it could be moulded into any form at all and inside the dolls [words indistinct] objects to explode anywhere from 12 hours to maybe six months later. These dolls were placed inside the department store and they caused the fire. Thus, this fire took place in 1961 in Havana, on the eve of the invasion at Playa Giron and was aimed at creating panic. This was one of the CIA's operations. Later there were efforts to work against the Cuban revolutionary government in the 1960's with the help of various diplomats. For example, three Uruguayan diplomats accredited to Havana worked for us at that time. They began a smuggling operation with Cuban money, which they sent out of the country and which we used to finance the agents. There was also a major smuggling operation with the help of their diplomatic passports and under the protection of the CIA. This smuggling was carried out for their own personal enrichment. This smuggling was carried out under the direction of Miami, Florida. International mail between Cuba and foreign countries was also used in the 1960's. From abroad they wrote to Cuban citizens on behalf of the CIA and made offers. For a long time the CIA had all the mail between Cuba and Uruguay, Mexico and other countries under its control and in this way it chose those Cuban citizens whom it thought would be good targets. We wrote letters to these Cuban citizens and made them an offer.

We asked them if they would be willing to work with us and, if they agreed, we sent them special paper for letters in which the writing was invisible and could only be read after putting the paper through a special treatment.

The economic blackade has already been mentioned. All American companies were banned from supplying merchandise to Cuba. Practically all trade with Cuba was banned. The CIA also took part in other sabotage activities, as for example in the bus, automobile and tractor industry. Whenever we could gain access to the automobiles being shipped to Cuba, we would put a damaging substance in the oil. These automobiles operated normally for a while but after a short time they broke down. We did this systematically with all the automobiles which were exported to Cuba. In addition, the CIA managed to get a shipment of bags of sugar which came from India to Cuba. There were hundreds of thousands of bags of sugar and these bags broke in transit because of the material we had inserted in them. We also had a black list of Cuban ships which could no longer enter U.S. ports. There are many other operations in which the CIA participated. We carried out subversive operations against other countries.

But there are also a wide range of operations which pitted the CIA against the diplomatic and commercial missions of socialist countries in Third World countries throughout the world. For example, there were sabotage operations against doctors from socialist countries who were in Third World countries to prevent them from working effectively. We also disrupted student exchange programs and infiltrated these programs. We approached the citizens of socialist countries in an attempt to recruit them to work for the CIA so that they could later return to their socialist countries and work for us. In the 1960's our strategic goal was to isolate the Cuban revolution. As we all know the Cuban revolution had far-reaching influence on all Latin American countries because the peoples of these countries could compare the situation in Cuba with that in their own countries. In other words, U.S. policy aimed to isolate the Cuban revolution from the other countries of America and at the same time to exert pressure on many Latin American governments to break their diplomatic relations with Cuba. In order to carry out this work with the citizens of socialist countries it was necessary to have information. That is why there were many CIA agents targeted on the Soviet Embassy in Cuba and in other socialist countries and this is still the case today. The most modern electronic means are used to keep a very careful watch on the embassies of socialist countries. Of course, we also keep track of who goes into the embassies and who comes out of them. We keep an exact record of when a person goes into the embassy of a socialist country. We have a very refined electronic surveillance system. The surveillance and security teams which keep a watch on the officials and the personnel of the embassies of socialist countries carry out the CIA's everyday work.

The following is an example of an operation against the Cuban Embassy. This involved the Cuban Embassy in Lima, Peru, and took place in November of 1960. The CIA organized an attack by a commando group of Cuban exiles from Miami, Florida. During this attack the group entered the building where the embassy was located, occupied the building and stole a series of documents from the embassy. The CIA had prepared false documents, including a list of persons who had received monthly payments from the Cuban Embassy totaling $15,000. But of course, all of this was false and these documents were aimed at discrediting the Cuban Embassy. Then we tried to publish these false documents which we had brought to the Cuban Embassy to justify a break in diplomatic relations between Peru and Cuba. But this was hard to do because the Peruvian Government was against the publication of these documents. It was only in December, 4 weeks later, that we managed to get a newspaper to publish this document. It was the publication of this document which was virtually responsible for the break in diplomatic relations between Peru and Cuba at the end of December.

An employee who had been at the embassy later turned up in Miami and said that this particular document was not a false document but I knew that it was a false document. I am suspicious of that person and feel that he had previously worked for the CIA. I do not know this for sure. I only suspect it. In any case, the CIA planted false documents in the Cuban Embassy in Lima so that it could later publish these documents. I could say a lot more but that would take all night. It is a fact, for example, that we tried to carry out a similar operation in Czechoslovakia in 1961. Our technicians entered the embassy in Czechoslovakia and planted many technical devices. There are many more examples which could be cited. (The next day) some agents fired at the windows of the Czechoslovakian Embassy and some of the technical devices exploded.

Another objective of CIA operations is to create areas of tension in order to discredit progressive leftist organizations. Early in 1961 there was an important event. A group of rightist conservative forces organized a band of terrorists in Ecuador and these terrorists and outlaws broke into churches and other public buildings and caused a great deal of damage to these buildings, especially the churches. Then they disseminated flyers saying that this had been done by leftist organizations. For example, the following events took place at the main cathedral in Quito in 1962.

They destroyed the rectory and then they (diplomat) [illegible] flyers, which were flyers printed by the CIA. There were a series of [illegible]. For example, the Ecuadorean president was pressured and threatened that a coup and for that reason he had to break diplomatic relations with Cuba. On 1 April there was a big demonstration--the biggest demonstration which had ever taken place in Chile. The cardinal spoke at this demonstration. All this was financed by the CIA. The Christian population protested against these communist activities and anticommunist feelings grew in this country. The cardinal was the last in a series of speakers and he told the people that he was a Christian and that therefore he forgave his enemies who wanted to kill him. Everyone thought that the rightist reactionaries had burned his rectory. But there was a small accident. As the agents were working some policemen arrived and arrested some of the persons who were setting the fire. These persons told the police that they were being paid by rightist organizations. During this mass demonstration there was an incident with a Cuban flag. But these were not Cuban revolutionaries, but rather CIA agents.

The CIA also had considerable influence over the decision made by the Uruguayan Government to break its relations with Cuba in August of 1974. At that time I worked in Uruguay and I was responsible for all our activities in Uruguay against Cuba. I was responsible for the Cuban section. Our objective was to put out propaganda of horror and fear, using the OAS. We created an atmosphere [words indistinct] all the member states broke diplomatic relations so Uruguay should do likewise, even though this went against the democratic traditions of this country. But Uruguay is located between Brazil and Argentina and that is how there was external pressure organized by US. By means of this well organized propaganda we managed to gain decisive influence and that is how we were instrumental in getting the Uruguayan Government to break relations with Cuba. Juana Castro, the sister of President Castro, lived in exile in the United States and had gone over to the U.S. side. We took her to Montevideo and there this traitor of the Cuban revolution made a speech against the Cuban revolution in her capacity as Castro's sister, and of course this too influenced the government.

These types of activities also included the recruitment or attempts to recruit the officials of the different missions of socialist countries. From late 1965 to 1966, during an 11-month period, the following event took place in Uruguay. With the help of false documents, the CIA station managed to get six socialist country diplomats--three Soviets, two diplomats from the GDR and one Czechoslovak diplomat--expelled from Uruguay. It did this on the basis of false documents which we turned over to the government.

It is worthwhile to mention here the CIA intervention in the 1962 Brazilian elections, when President Goulart, the Brazilian president, in other words a democratic president [sentence as heard]. The CIA intervened and we spent $12 million in the 1962 elections so that Goulart would not be president again. This was done through two organizations: the Brazilian Institute for Democratic Action and the Democratic Popular Action Organization. However, these were CIA organizations. With this $12 million we promoted the candidacy of eight other candidates, 15 senators, 250 deputies, and 600 deputies in the various states of Brazil. The election of these hundreds of deputies was financed by the CIA. In 1963 this money continued to pour in but this was later discovered and an investigatory commission was established. However, of the nine persons on the commission, five were paid by us, and you can imagine how the investigation turned out. The financing was carried out through the bank of Boston and through the royal bank of Canada. This was all CIA money. These have been the means for [words indistinct].

One more word about the elections in Chile in 1964. I was entrusted with the task of changing dollars into Chilean escudos. I did this through Montevideo. I bought Chilean pesos [as heard].

We had three departments responsible for this, one in New York, one in Lima and one in Montevideo. From Montevideo I was responsible for getting Chilean currency. We bought it in large quantities and on two occasions we did so with the help of an American who was the assistant manager of the First National City Bank, an American bank with a branch in Montevideo. I think I exchanged about $100 million at this bank. All of this was done in cash, with the help of the bank in Montevideo. On the black market in Chile they exchanged the dollars for escudos and they carried them out of the country in bags and turned them over to me. I gave them to the American Embassy and they were carried by diplomatic pouch to the CIA stations and to CIA headquarters in the United States to be used later to ruin the Chilean currency.

We all know what has happened since I left the CIA: the intervention in Jamaica in 1976 and in Angola in 1975. I am referring to Stockwell's book which talks clearly about this, especially with regard to Angola.

Finally, I think I must ask the following question. Have these operations been successful? From a negative point of view it may be said that reactionary governments were brought to power and the reactionary forces in Chile and Uruguay are now so powerful that national interests have been compromised. In addition, fascist dictatorships have been brought to power. In this sense these operations have been successful. However, with regard to Cuba, I would like to mention the many victories won in Cuba as well as in Angola and Mozambique. In countries such as Uruguay and Chile resistance is growing both inside and outside the country. I think that I am justified in saying that looking back to the time when I was still an agent, we carried out long-term operations. Dutch history has it that the dikes were filled bit by bit to hold back the leaks. Likewise, it has taken me some time to write a book about my activities and about the CIA's secret, aggressive activities. When I began working for the CIA 21 years ago, little did I dream that today with my wife and two children I would be a guest of honor at the 11th festival. I never would have dreamed that I would be here to give this testimony. That is why I would like to say that as long as this festival is going on the world's youth must know what I have said here and we must continue this at forthcoming festivals. I will do everything possible to participate in this campaign to investigate the charges. During the next 4 years before the next festival I will make many personal contacts, especially with people who do not know [words indistinct] so that they too may understand what is behind the facade; so that they may understand that CIA activities are directed against all human beings, against U.S. citizens, against the citizens of every country where the CIA operates. I thank you for this opportunity to speak here before you.

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ANNEX

LATIN AMERICA

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CUBA

PRISONER ACCUSES CIA OF LYING ABOUT KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

PA031807Y Havana PRELA in Spanish 2358 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Havana, 2 Aug (PL)--Counterrevolutionary prisoner Rolando Cubelas Secades said today that the CIA lied when it tried to involve the Cuban Government and him personally in the murder of John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. Cubelas was sentenced in 1966 to 25 years imprisonment when it was determined that as a CIA recruit he participated in a plot against Cuban revolutionary leader Fidel Castro Ruz.

The U.S. CIA now wants to make the prisoner appear as a double agent in order to get the people to believe that Cuba participated in President Kennedy's murder in November 1963. "It is a perfidious and deliberate lie to confuse the American people," Cubelas said this afternoon when he appeared before the "Youth Accuses Imperialism International Tribunal" in this city.

Speaking before youth and international figures from five continents, Cubelas explained that he has served one-half of the 25-year sentence imposed by the Cuban authorities for his serious crime. He has served his sentence at a prison east of Havana. "It is absurd to think that a double agent can be imprisoned for more than 12 years," he said.

He said that he has had the opportunity to read the report issued by the U.S. Senate committee in charge of investigating the intelligence activities of the various U.S. agencies. "We have been greatly interested and surprised because a great deal of this report, one-third I would say, is dedicated to ill-intentioned speculation by the CIA," he added.

"According to the CIA," he said, "while we were discussing plans with them against the Cuban prime minister, we were in turn passing information to the Cuban authorities. This is absolutely false. It is a perfidious and deliberate lie." "It is an attempt to conceal the truth, to distort facts, to make false speculations and to intentionally involve the Cuban Government in the Dallas assassination. The CIA deliberately lied to the Senate committee presided over by Church," he said.

In his statements broadcast to the entire country by Cuban Television, Cubelas said that "it is shameful to disrespectfully use the death of the U.S. President to lie so deliberately." "All this fiction, all these inventions, all these speculations reminded us of Nazi Germany propaganda chief Goebbels, who said that if a lie were repeated often enough it would seem to be true," he said.

Rolando Cubelas said the CIA chiefs are playing with the sensibility of the U.S. people in regard to the death of their President. "It seems," he said in conclusion, "that there was an attempt to conceal the real criminals and those really responsible for the President's murder in Dallas."

(Annex continues on back pages of report)

Cubelas was preceded at the international tribunal by Juan Pelaifel Canahan, a member of Cuban security who infiltrated the CIA sabotage teams in Florida. Pelaifel, who was a witness for the prosecution and presented the conclusive evidence in Cubelas' trial, confirmed that Cuban counterrevolutionaries, highly placed CIA chiefs and powerful Mafia members had expressed their joy at Kennedy's death. "I saw this personally while I was an infiltrator with the CIA commandos operating against Cuba," Pelaifel emphasized.

HAVANA TRIBUNAL DENOUNCES VARIOUS U.S. ORGANIZATIONS

PA0311621Y Havana PRELA in Spanish 2241 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[By Lino Fernandez]

[Text] Havana, 2 Aug (PL)--Cuba unmasked today the true activities of a number of U.S. political, economic and military organizations, particularly the CIA, as well as the assassination of several political leaders and the attempts to eliminate Council of State President Fidel Castro. Jorge Lopez, who represents Cuba's official delegation, explained to the "Youth Accuses Imperialism" international tribunal how the U.S. Government controls and exerts pressure through several international financial organizations to achieve its objectives.

He pointed out that the Organization of American States (OAS) was created in 1948 "to the shame of America because of its role as an instrument of the United States." He added that the OAS can be credited with complicity in the liquidation of the progressive regime of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala, the invasion of the Dominican Republic and the invasion of Playa Giron, all backed, financed and carried out by the United States.

He added that the action of the U.S. Government is also expressed through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the military bloc involved in the aggression against Korea, Indochina, Algeria, Lebanon and other countries. Other organizations such as SATO [South Atlantic Treaty Organization], CENTO and the Rio de Janeiro Treaty were said by Lopez to be active instruments in the cold war and a threat to progressive countries.

He strongly attacked the U.S. military bases in the world, such as the 16 existing in Puerto Rico, including Vieques and Culebra Islands, the 14 in Panama and Guantanamo in Cuba, as well as what he called "the Green Beret factories" where veritable killing machines are trained. He said that Latin American officers are trained at these schools and academies in the art of repressing the people and the guerrilla struggle and in the most varied torture methods.

He noted that imperialism is concerned with achieving the economic, political and ideological integration of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as a closed market for its interests.

In addition, Cuba denounced the role of the U.S. CIA, established in 1947 at the beginning of the cold war, in the murder of leaders, the overthrow of governments, corruption and other maneuvers condemned by international law. He went on to relate the conspiracies to kill Cuban President Fidel Castro and the murders of Congolese Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba, Chilean Army General Rene Schneider and Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, done in cooperation with the Chilean National Intelligence Department (DINA) and Cuban counter-revolutionaries.

He denounced U.S. slander campaigns against the USSR over alleged violations of human rights and against Cuba in connection with the events in Shaba, Zaire and the presence of its soldiers in Africa--campaigns which have been used by the traditional European colonizers.

There was then a videotaped deposition from Maria Leopoldina Grau Alsina, who was involved in a plot to poison the leader of the Cuban revolution with potassium cyanide capsules.

Grau Alsina was recruited by the CIA and used to transmit information until assigned the task of assassinating Fidel Castro. This mission also involved other counterrevolutionaries.

Santos de la Caridad Perez Gomez, who was the person assigned to poison Fidel Castro, related how he put the capsule away until early one morning when Castro entered the Habana Libre Hotel cafeteria and asked for a chocolate milk shake. He then tried to get the poison but the substance had hardened and the capsule had broken.

Another witness was Eugenio Enrique Zaldivar Cardenas, who was captured in May 1966 while trying to enter through Mount Barreto on the Havana coastline to assassinate several revolutionary leaders.

Fernando Maximo Rojas also testified at the tribunal. Rojas was a member of a group led by Antonio Veciana which was to carry out an attack on Fidel Castro and the other leaders of the revolution on 4 October 1961 during a ceremony in front of the former presidential palace. They had planned to fire a bazooka from an apartment on Misiones Street at the palace's northern terrace where the Cuban leaders were to be. Grenades were then to have been tossed at the people in order to create alarm and allow an escape. The night prior to this action, CIA agent Antonio Veciana, the chief of the operation, escaped in a boat creating panic among the plotters and foiling the attempt.

Humberto Rosales Torres was yet another witness. Because of his work he had access to all the topographic maps of Oriente Province and served as a CIA agent during "operation patty" which was aimed at assassinating Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro and attacking [as received] the Guantanamo naval base. The weapons for this operation--recoilless cannons, mortars, bazookas, machineguns and others--were supplied by the CIA through the Guantanamo naval base with the support of U.S. Marines and helicopters.

The last witness at the morning session was Uruguayan student Benjamin Liberoff Steinovsky, who denounced his father's kidnaping on 19 May 1976. His father was kidnaped along with former Uruguayan senators Hector Gutierrez and Zelmar Michelini, both of whom were later killed. According to Liberoff, since that day they have had no news from his father, a well-known doctor and leader in the medical field in his country. Furthermore, he said, 25 persons entered his house on that occasion. They placed a hood on his father and chained him and beat his mother and sister. The kidnapers were Uruguayans on Argentine territory because I recognized their accent, the student explained. Finally, he denounced numerous CIA agents in his country whom, he said, hold high-ranking military posts.

CIA-DINA RELATIONS CITED AT TRIBUNAL

FL032002 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 1417 GMT on 3 August, begins live coverage of the fifth day of sessions of the "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Today's topic is "terror, repression and fascism."

An unidentified announcer states that the Chilean delegation will be in charge of the deposition of today's charges. He introduces Enrique Sepulveda, who will speak on behalf of the Chilean delegation to the 11th festival. The Chilean delegate's deposition is intercepted in progress. He is talking about imperialist aggression in Angola and notes that the imperialists carried out aggressive activities in Vietnam and prevented the reunification of the Korean people. He continues to talk about imperialist aggression in the Middle East, especially against the Palestinian people. He notes that the CIA intervened in the national security of sovereign countries in Latin America to safeguard the interests of U.S. imperialism. He cites as two examples the invasion at Playa Giron and intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965. He notes that this intervention also involves the assassination and overthrow of heads of state to further the interests of the United States.

He notes that the United States uses the CIA to set up gangs of terrorists to safeguard its interests. He cites as examples the training of mercenaries in Angola as well as the training of groups to carry out armed operations, as for example in Cuba, Guatemala and Chile. He notes that special forces have been sent to Latin America and notes that the CIA controls and directs these activities. He then indicts transnational companies, which he notes are directly linked to imperialists' ends, and adds that the CIA is always behind these transnational companies. He adds: "In 1975 CIA Director William Colby told U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT in an interview that the CIA has the right to act clandestinely in any region of the world and to (?defend) friendly nations." He notes that there is CIA intervention in Chile with the help of Cuban counterrevolutionaries. He adds that fascist regimes are set up with the help of local oligarchies and with the help of the imperialists. He then goes on to give a background history of Chile and notes that the CIA and the DINA helped to overthrow the Allende regime. He notes that Kissinger gave the CIA a free hand to intervene in Chile, and that CIA plans were aimed at agitation activities and at activities among Chilean military officers who had been trained in the United States. The primary goal of all this activity was to set up a regime favorable to the interests of the U.S. and its transnational companies, he adds. He notes that paramilitary groups were trained to create a climate of insecurity and terror. He adds that the United States, along with its transnational companies and with the help of the CIA, carried out activities to destabilize the Chilean economy. The CIA directed the propaganda and press campaign which led to Allende's overthrow, he notes. He then denounces the repression practiced by the Pinochet regime. He criticizes the Chilean DINA (National Intelligence Directorate) for the repression it has engaged in and notes that DINA officers have used former SS officers as advisors. He notes that "there have always been ties between the DINA and CIA" and that the CIA is in charge of training and advising DINA personnel. He criticizes the current U.S. administration for daring to talk about human rights when it supports such regimes as those of South Africa, Chile, Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia and when there is discrimination in the United States against blacks, Chicanos and Indians. He wonders how the United States dares to talk about human rights when it maintains military bases throughout the world, continues the arms race and leads an organization such as NATO. "How can imperialist countries dare talk about human rights when, in addition to supporting and sponsoring the establishment of fascist regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America, they constantly increase their military budgets and devote themselves to perfecting their weapons for mass destruction, to which may now be added the reprehensible neutron bomb?" he asks.

The president of the jury calls for the witnesses to verify the charges made by the Chilean delegation.

The first witness is Hortensia Bussi, wife of former Chilean President Salvador Allende. She notes that from the beginning of the Allende regime great pressure was exerted on Chile to bring about its downfall. She notes that the economy was strangled and trade was hindered and that Chile was the victim of aggression by ITT and Kennecott Copper. She blames the Chilean junta for the current economic crisis in Chile.

The second witness is Victor Diaz, a Chilean. He introduces himself as the son of Victor Manuel Diaz Lopez, assistant secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party and formerly a distinguished leader of the Popular Unity government. He adds that his father was kidnapped by the DINA in 1976 and has not yet been found. He notes that his home in Chile was raided five times following the overthrow of Allende and that his family has begun proceedings against the DINA for his father's disappearance, but that this appeal has been rejected by the Chilean Government. He cites other examples of persons who have disappeared in Chile.

The third witness is Nelson Canals of Puerto Rico, who is introduced as an "expert." He notes that he heads the National Committee for the Freedom of Puerto Rican Nationalist Political Prisoners and is speaking in that capacity. He notes that Puerto Rican political prisoners have been in U.S. prisons for more than two decades and that they were jailed for fighting for the independence of their fatherland. He adds that the U.S. Government is violating human rights by keeping these persons in prison.

The fourth witness is Andres Figueroa Cordero, who is brought into the room in a wheelchair. He speaks in the name of the people of Puerto Rico and of the Puerto Rican nationalist political prisoners. He talks about the activities of the Puerto Rican nationalist who in 1954 attacked the House of Representatives and about his participation in this attack. He also talks about the 23 years he spent in prison in the United States and about his fight against cancer during imprisonment.

The fifth witness is Antonio Maidana, secretary general of the Communist Party of Paraguay. He discusses the fascist dictatorship in Paraguay and notes that this dictatorship is directly supported by U.S. dollars, advisers and military instructors and the CIA. He notes that his country is one of the best examples of how human rights are violated. He discusses the torture and repression practiced in Paraguay under Stroessner. He notes that in Paraguay, as in other countries, the CIA is responsible for the disappearance of communist leaders. He refers to Carter's human rights campaign and notes that Carter himself has told Stroessner that the two governments would cooperate in defense of human rights. He notes that Paraguay has continued to receive money from banks controlled by U.S. monopolies. He criticizes the demagogy of the Carter government, which calls for the defense of human rights and yet continues to aid the Stroessner dictatorship.

The sixth witness is Carlos (Cesalle), from Uruguay. He introduces himself as a teacher and notes that he was kidnaped by unknown persons in 1975. He notes that he was taken to various centers of torture where he was tortured along with hundreds of others. He adds that he was charged with belonging to the Uruguayan Communist Party. He describes at length and in great detail the torture to which he was subjected.

The seventh witness is Maria Elena Curbelo de Mirsa, who is brought into the room in a wheelchair. She notes that in 1972 she was arrested in Uruguay as a member of the Tupamaro movement.

She notes that she spent four years at a military hospital in Montevideo. She describes at length and in great detail the torture she suffered at the hands of the Uruguayan regime.

The eighth witness is Ramón Carlos Negro, a Uruguayan doctor. He notes that he is appearing before the tribunal in his capacity as a doctor to testify to the torture and ill treatment to which former witness Maria Elena Curbelo was subjected during the four years she spent in the military hospital in Uruguay. He notes that the repressive Uruguayan regime tortured Maria Elena to such a point that she has become an invalid. He tells the story of her capture and torture.

Coverage ends at 1940 GMT as the proceedings are adjourned until 1930 GMT.

AGEE TESTIFIES ON CIA, OSWALD, KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

PLO3:246Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2146 GMT 2 Aug 78 FL

[Deposition by Philip Agee before "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal proceedings in Havana, in English fading into simultaneous Spanish translation--live]

[Text] On the subject of the Kennedy assassination I think it could be of interest to this tribunal and other delegations if I make certain observations. I have to tell a brief story. I had a meeting with the members of the House of Representatives select committee on assassination. [illegible] I had contacts with members of this committee. I talked with two members. One of them is (Mr Harol Leaf), who worked in the U.S. Government's antinarcotics brigade. The other one was (Mark Brown), who worked for 20 years with the assassination division of the New York Police Department. At the first meeting with them they showed me a list of 30 questions they had written down. The meeting lasted 3 or 4 hours and we discussed 30 questions they had presented. Another day we had a discussion lasting 6 hours. And we discussed each question carefully. The main theme of the questions was as follows: Had I said anything of what I know about Oswald during the time I worked with the CIA. Besides this, they asked me questions about my knowledge of the Kennedy assassination.

I told the two members of the investigation committee the following: After I returned to Washington from my assignment in Uruguay in 3 quarter 1966 and after returning to CIA headquarters, (I met) (Charlotte Bustos) and she introduced me to my new job. She was the first female section chief in the history of the CIA. She was transferred to Barbados in 1975. She was the first CIA (section) chief of [words indistinct] in 1966 and she explained my duties. She told me that on the day of the assassination she recalled the name of Lee Harvey Oswald. She looked for a photograph and such a photograph existed in CIA files. The photograph showed Oswald in Mexico City. [Words indistinct] immediately delivered the photograph to the FBI and also to the White House. At that time this photograph was not part of the records. In September, on 27 and 28 September of that year, Oswald twice went to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. He also visited the Soviet Embassy, in order to obtain a visa to enter the Soviet Union. In other words, he first tried to establish himself in the Soviet Union so that he [words indistinct]. I did not bother with that matter at the time. I asked another agent additional questions [words indistinct] (not important to me at that time). However, in retrospect I believe that I can testify to the following: The CIA gave the FBI, the (State Department) and the Navy [as heard] a report on 1 October in which the CIA confirmed the following: Oswald established contact with the Soviet Embassy on 1 October. I have here an extract of that report which I want to make available to this tribunal. It is an extract of the CIA report addressed to the FBI and the (State Department).

[illegible] October 1963 reliable sources in Mexico City confirmed that a U.S. citizen, Lee Harvey Oswald, went to the Soviet Embassy in that city in order to ask the embassy if it had replied to his telegram addressed to Washington. [illegible] A description of this person was: age about 26, about 6 feet tall, strong build. This seems important to me because at that time the CIA had surveillance posts around the Cuban Embassy and around the Soviet Embassy. There were permanent guards who [words indistinct] and my testimony is as follows: Oswald [was able to enter] the Soviet Embassy because he probably had telephoned. Otherwise, they [presumably CIA] could not have known what he wanted to obtain. That telephone conversation [must have] been intercepted. And each person who worked as a surveillance guard makes exact notes on each person who enters and leaves the building in question. Photographs are taken also. They also watch other buildings and other installations. (They) are required to give a brief description of the person and the exact time the photograph is taken so that later all (data) can be compared. [words indistinct] in order to later make a positive identification at [words indistinct] of the (?State Department).

From this report one can reach the conclusion tht Oswald visited the Soviet Embassy and not the Cuban Consulate [as heard] on 1 October, as had been reported in other reports. [passage indistinct] First, (Louis Parrit), member of the investigation committee, told me that after carefully examining the photograph which the CIA had of Oswald in Mexico City the person was not the same Lee Harvey Oswald who was assassinated in Dallas following the Kennedy assassination. But my question to him was now about the Cuban Embassy, if this man visited it once, two or several times. And where are the corresponding photographs, since there must have been photographs, because there were surveillance agents there also. The (CIA files) not only contained the photograph of that person who was said to be Oswald, but there must have been other observations noted by the surveillance agents.

My personal conclusion from the report is as follows: Oswald must have entered the Soviet Embassy on the morning of that day and (?before going) he must have telephoned, asking for the telegram he had sent [words indistinct]. And the CIA must have intercepted the call since the embassy's telephone lines were tapped at that time by the CIA. The Soviet Embassy's officials probably told him to go to the embassy at 2 in the afternoon, which is the general procedure when someone has a problem. And then he must have been photographed. But this photograph belongs to the same page containing observations by the surveillance agents. That is what is usually done when a surveillance agent around embassies makes his notes. Everything is written down very clearly and carefully when the person enters [words indistinct] telephone calls. What this suggests, of course, is the (interrelationship) of the facilities we have to watch the embassies of other countries. However, everything indicates that it was another person and not Oswald and when this is (?clarified) all these theories maintained by the government year after year in its official reports [words indistinct] questionable, without foundation. And there must be a general (?investigation) of such falsified events.

I should also like to mention the following on this subject: During my second meeting in January of this year with the member of the investigation committee, [words indistinct] there was another question [words indistinct]. You have been in Cuba on various occasions and we would like to ask an additional question, (they said). Our question was asked before, it is an oral question, that is, we would like to know with whom did you speak in Cuba, with whom did you meet. We would like to know [words indistinct] we spoke with you concerning the question of Oswald and President Kennedy's assassination, that is, we would like to learn about the Cubans with whom you spoke about these questions and problems.

I have been in Cuba on many occasions, but no one has spoken to me about this, no one has asked me any question about Oswald or the Kennedy assassination for over a period of years.

These two members of the investigation committee evidently had a great interest in asking questions since the CIA has closed its safes. The CIA does not allow anyone to review their documents. They do not cooperate in any way with the House of Representatives, and congress, nor do they contribute in any way to shedding light on this problem. The other thing that is desired involves what members of this investigation committee have told me about the following, maybe this is in the Warren report, maybe not.

They told me that at the beginning Oswald renounced his North American citizenship, that was at the beginning. In Moscow he then spoke to the North American embassy, stating that that was not correct and that he still was a North American citizen, and that he wanted to return to his country. This is what he said at the North American embassy in Moscow. The North American embassy then gave him a train ticket for the trip from Moscow to Amsterdam. Waiting for him there at the train station was a person we do not know. He might have gone to a (?CIA safe house) with other people. And they housed him there for two days and then he went by ship from Amsterdam to the United States. It has never been known who gave him the money for the train ticket to return to the United States. Villotti's report is very important. We asked the investigation committee and they have told us that according to all the documents which they have seen on the CIA and FBI, there were not many documents but there were some documents in any case, and they have told me that all the documents center on the supposed fact that there was no direct contact with Oswald after his return from the USSR. This seems incredible to me because the CIA and the FBI watch everyone returning from the USSR and they also watch everyone who has remained in the USSR for a certain length of time. It is a standard procedure [words indistinct] it is difficult to [illegible] this with tourists. But it is especially those cases dealing with people who know secrets which are systematically watched. I know a collaborator at an air base [words indistinct] everywhere during his stay in the USSR. And therefore when Oswald had renounced his North American citizenship and had it returned to him, in that case it is an unthinkable case that such a man would not have been watched in a very regular manner, very closely and supposedly in [words indistinct] no one knows anything about this. For some time Oswald was watched by the FBI, a few days before the Kennedy assassination.

Before the assassination of Kennedy this watch abruptly ended, that is, the FBI and the CIA knew very well that Oswald had visited the USSR and he was watched for a time as has been shown in some documents, but a few days before the Kennedy assassination the watch ceased. I think it inconceivable that the CIA or the FBI did not have contact with Oswald. Rather I believe that there were very close ties between the two U.S. organizations and Oswald. I believe that some documents have been destroyed. This is all I have to say here and now. If there are any other questions I am ready to answer them.

[tribunal president] Are there any questions from the members of the tribunal? [Words indistinct] ask your question.

[Question] Those attending this tribunal know of your competence in discovering CIA methods and because of this I would like to ask a question of you, Mr Witness, three little questions. And you can answer my questions very quickly.

I would like to ask you if it is true that former Minister Letelier was assassinated in Washington? And was this caused by a bomb that blew itself up, that is, was it a remote control bomb?

[Answer] From what I have heard of the investigation on the Letelier assassination, and I believe the tribunal will be hearing more about the details tomorrow, the bomb was remote controlled. It did not go off by itself but rather it was activated some distance from a car that was parked or that was near Letelier's car. This is what I can tell, based on my technical knowledge, that is, it was a remote control explosion set off from a distance.

[Question] Another question, based on your knowledge of intelligence; we would like to know if it is true that General Prats was assassinated? According to the technical indications it seems to have also been a remote control bomb.

[Answer] I do not know the details concerning the Prats assassination. I cannot make any detailed comments on this.

[Question] Have you heard that General Prats was an exile, that he was killed by a remote control bomb? Therefore, could not one suggest the hypothesis, the conjecture also, that the CIA, based on the fact that those people are also implicated in the Letelier assassination in Washington, that the same people implicated in the first assassination could also have been implicated in the General Prats assassination?

[Answer] Yes, I think there may possibly be a strong connection which will eventually emerge from the cases of the Prats assassination, the Letelier assassination, the [words indistinct] also the attack against the Cuban airplane and the attacks against the Cuban embassies and consulates. I believe that over the course of time there will be more and more evidence that they are closely connected. And I believe that the earlier investigations have also shown these connections, these [words indistinct] form the point of view that there were people who carried out these mentioned actions [words indistinct] have spent a lot of time so that we are dealing with people who for many years have been directed to carry out such tasks. And it is very possible that in many cases the same people take part in these many actions.

[Question] Can one exclude the assumption based on the circumstances and the context of Mr President Allende's assassination in Chile that the CIA gave orders and had given specific indications to kill President Allende, with CIA complicity? I would like to ask, and this is my question, can one exclude this assumption?

[Answer] That assumption cannot be completely ruled out. Of course I cannot say here in a complete way if there was an actual order, since I was no longer part of the CIA and I have had no detailed information, that is, one cannot exclude this as a possible hypothesis. One can say hypothetically that the CIA could have also been against the Allende assassination--but it is very difficult because it was a very tense situation. I personally have no information about the happenings inside the (?palace). Finally, these assumptions cannot be excluded either, that is, that this is a question which still has to be cleared up through future investigations.

[Question] My last question, because you are a North American citizen, can you tell us if the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress can order the opening of a congressional investigation into the role the CIA played in the assassination of General Prats and the assassination of President Allende?

The information blockade has been withdrawn and lifted on these two political assassinations and I ask if it is possible to start discussion of a congressional investigation, that is, can the House of Representatives undertake such an investigation?

[Answer] The Congress, that is, both houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate, do have the power to investigate any subject of interest to the government. If a governmental authority refuses to provide the information then it can be ordered through a court order that the information be provided. They do have this right. For example, a short while ago there was an FBI investigation. It dealt with FBI activities against some people on the left, dealing with occurrences which took place three years ago.

In the case of the committee investigation into the Kennedy assassination, that committee has had limited answers, that is, they only have had a recounting of the Kennedy assassination. But when the Senate indicates an interest in the assassinations of Prats and Letelier and the attack on the Cuban plane [words indistinct] or the attacks on Cuban officials, then the Senate or the House of Representatives does have the right to study these. But the Kennedy committee does not make use of the possibility to request the documents through court orders. Of course they have the possibility of forcing the CIA to hand over these documents. When Mr Willoth was there and has [words indistinct] a list of the photographs and documents, that is, he was asked for this list and he agreed to present a complete list on activities in Tokyo, for example. I would once again like to repeat that if the North American Congress wants this list they can get a complete list of the names and the Congress can obtain this with all the photographs and all the relevant information on the case.

[Question] I have asked all these questions with a specific objective in mind. The answers which have been given by the witness cannot exclude any of the conjectures I have made, that is, one cannot doubt, one does not know precisely if the CIA took part in the assassinations of General Prats and President Allende. For this reason I would like to make a practical recommendation to the tribunal, asking if the tribunal could send a declaration to the U.S. House of Representatives asking in the name of the tribunal that a congressional investigation committee be set up to investigate the assassinations of General Prats and President Allende. This recommendation is my recommendation alone. I would like to know and I would like to ask that this be studied, but I do not expect an answer right away.

[Tribunal president] I do not believe that this is within our jurisdiction doctor, but it is a topic which we can discuss later. Does anyone else have a question?

[Question] In view of the first questions I would like to ask the following: The tribunal knows; do you know that a newspaper in the state of Virginia last month published a report that there was a military base in North Carolina where Harvey [Oswald] was, and that that base where Harvey [words indistinct] in 1961 was at a CIA training center, at which according to the paper, terrorists are trained to learn about how to work with dynamite?

[Answer] Yes, I have heard something about this. I have also seen a copy of that article. I never knew about that when I was in the CIA. But certainly that is the place where they have the technical training for the people who become demolition experts, about whom we are talking. I was trained at Camp Perry, which was the main center for CIA training.

And it was there that I learned to work with explosives, and so the many foreigners who were stationed there for a certain amount of time. Foreigners were also trained there, for example, some Cubans were at Camp Perry. We, the future CIA officers, were also trained there. We also learned how to use those weapons.

[Tribunal president] If there are no more questions, the witness is dismissed.

CIA INTERVENTION IN URUGUAY DISCUSSED BY AGEE

FL031906Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 78 FL

[Text] Philip Agee, former official of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has declared at a press conference that from the moment North American President John F. Kennedy was assassinated the CIA tried to implicate Cuba in the president's assassination in Dallas.

Agee, who worked at CIA headquarters, asserted that the assassination of Kennedy was part of a conspiracy in a plan drafted under the control of the CIA.

He also referred to the espionage work which the CIA has conducted in all Latin American countries and other parts of the world. He cited several specific examples of operations against Angola and in Venezuela, Mexico, Chile, Portugal and other countries. Following is an excerpt of the former agent's interview with a Uruguayan journalist in connection with a CIA operation:

[Journalist] You testified before the [youth accuses imperialism] tribunal and spoke of a falsification of documents in connection with a provocation carried out in Uruguay in 1966 against diplomats of socialist countries. Can you give us more details about the falsification of those documents?

[Agee] That was in 1966. I think you said 1965, but it was in 1966. In late 1965 there were two occasions when the Uruguayan Government imposed a state of siege, which they called emergency security measures. There were a number of very effective labor strikes by the labor movement during September, October and November 1965. The strikes were primarily in opposition to the government's acceptance of economic terms imposed at that time by the International Monetary Fund, from which Uruguay was going to receive economic assistance.

One of the things we tried to do was take advantage of the state of siege to implicate the Soviet Embassy and its officials in the strikes. In other words, we wanted to establish a tie between the Soviet Union and all the strikes that were being staged. I drafted a plan to write a very lengthy report in which four of us from the CIA participated. In it we, quite, proved, unjustly, that certain Soviet diplomats were directing the strikes by the National Labor Confederation. And we created the scenario that established a tie between the Soviets and the labor movement in Uruguay. The Uruguayan Government was going to use these documents to justify its rupture of relations with the Soviet Union during that crisis period.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' 'CYNICAL' REMARKS REPORTED

FL040124Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 78 FL

[Text] Two of the four who sabotaged the Cubana de Aviacion plane have cynically stated in Caracas that they were satisfied with their involvement in blowing up the airplane in which 73 people died. In statements made to international press agencies the counterrevolutionaries, Orlando Bosch and Hernan Ricardo, hailed their horrendous crime perpetrated in Barbados. These people, plus Luis Posada and Freddy Lugo, are being tried by a military court which has been delayed by the defense's cunning maneuvers.

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LATIN AMERICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

CASTRO BIDS FAREWELL TO YOUTH AT FESTIVAL'S END

FL052326Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2247 GMT 5 Aug 78 FL

[Speech by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at public rally in Havana's Jose Marti Revolution Plaza, marking closing of 11th World Youth and Students Festival--live]

[Text] Dear delegates and guests of honor to the 11th festival. Dear compatriots. It is difficult to make a speech when we know that thousands in the audience speak the most diverse languages and not all of them have a translator at their side. In such circumstances it is my duty and obligation to be brief. This is a closing event, thus it is also a farewell ceremony, and farewells are usually sad. The days went by very quickly and it looks as if time flies when one is happy and full of joy. Our people made this festival its own. From the very first moment it learned that Cuba was going to be the host nation its people worked tirelessly to offer their beloved young guests the best of welcomes. The students in the classrooms, the workers in the factories and countryside, the most diverse workers at their centers of production and service, the children, the adults, the aged, men and women--all of them set their own individual and collective goals. They all vied with each other to honor the 11th festival. [applause]

All of this contributed to give life, joy and extraordinary enthusiasm to the festival. The country has been observing a holiday. A warm and humane atmosphere, a pure environment of fraternity, optimism and solidarity was breathed everywhere. How beautiful a world youth festival can really be! [applause] The festival itself, with its extensiveness, broadness, multifaceted forms, its hundreds of daily activities--many times simultaneously--was unembraceable. One could barely follow it. One could only imagine it.

The best of the world's youth met in our country, tireless and unselfish fighters, some with chests full of medals, outstanding workers in the most diverse spheres, brilliant students, eminent artists, men and women of great repute, talent, enthusiasm, optimism at the height of their lives and in whose chests burns the unextinguishable flame of just ideas, progress and brotherhood among peoples and men. [applause]

You cannot imagine what a great honor it was for our country. All just causes, the most noble activities to which mankind devotes its efforts today, were represented here. Especially brilliant were the feelings of solidarity and peace which were the inspiration of this festival's slogan. Solidarity is necessary, essential, unavoidable among the flag bearers and combatants of human progress to hold hands, close ranks, multiply forces, overcome obstacles, defeat powerful enemies and march united on the paths of man's freedom, dignity, well-being and happiness. [applause]

Peace is what the people want, what the youths and children demand with immeasureable strength in this nuclear age in order to preserve their right to live and a better future for all peoples in the face of the adventurers, warmongers, the insatiable devourers of men and peoples. War against war, proclaim the youths of the world. [applause] The warmongers will not be successful. [applause] Those who want to lead the world to a nuclear holocaust rather than resign themselves to the idea of not exploiting men or peoples will not be successful. [applause]

The adventurers who insanely proclaim and predict disaster for mankind will not be successful. [applause]

What will happen is that sooner or later imperialism, warmongering, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, racism, Zionism and all the ... of exploitation, oppression and humiliation of man, which are the exclusive characteristics of capitalist and class society, will pass into history's trash can which awaits them. [prolonged applause]

Men and people will not resign themselves to self-destruction or oppression. They will gain peace and, at the same time, will gain liberty. [applause]

This enormous crowd, despite the torrential rains that fell just minutes ago, despite last night's fiestas which lasted until dawn, these united, noble and enthusiastic people gathered here with you, young delegates to the festival, have come here to tell you that they share your struggles, concerns and hopes. They come to support, with their presence, the ideas and feelings that emanated from the 11th festival. They have come to offer the contribution of their pure conscience and unyielding revolutionary, solidary and internationalist spirit to the best causes of the world's youth. [applause]

This extraordinary public rally demonstrates, in itself, the invincible force of just ideas. You, with your constant contacts during these past few days, have been able to confirm the nature of our people, their revolutionary passion, their political culture, their fraternal and solidary spirit.

No one, no mechanism, no instrument could have created this gigantic presence. Much less could the enthusiasm and emotion be fabricated. It is their deep understanding of the social and political problems of today's world, their infinite sympathies for what you represent, their wish to express adherence and solidarity which have made them gather at this plaza. The people know that a part of the youths gathered here already live in socialism and are their intimate friends in the same community. [The people know] that many others are youngsters whose people are struggling under the most difficult conditions against fascism, racism, neocolonialism, Zionism, imperialism and, in sum, against the most varied forms of aggression and oppression; that some live in developed capitalist countries, experiencing economic crises, unemployment which primarily affects the young, exploitation of workers, corruption and alienation; that others live in economically underdeveloped and, in many cases, neocolonized countries, surrounded by poverty, illiteracy, lack of public health and social backwardness.

These energetic and militant people that came here to bid you farewell with tears in the eyes of their women, men and children, fully share with all of you the hopes for a better world and, with you, want to forge it. [applause]

We will not forget you, dear and close friends. We will not forget the fighters of Nicaragua, Guatemala, [applause], El Salvador [applause], Haiti [applause], Puerto Rico [applause], Bolivia [applause], Chile [applause], Uruguay [applause], Paraguay [applause], Argentina [applause], and Brazil. [applause]

We will not forget their glorious dead, those who have disappeared, those who have been tortured, those who are in prison. We will not forget our brothers from Latin America and the Caribbean. We will not forget the youths who are fighting for civil rights in the United States, [applause] the blacks, Indians, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Latin Americans [applause], in general, the North American youths who are facing unemployment and other injustices in the midst of the imperialist monster. We will not forget the fighters of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, [applause] who fight against atrocious apartheid, fascism and colonialism.

We will not forget the courageous combatants of the West Saharan people, [applause] our inseparable friends from Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia, [applause] our black African and Arab brothers. [applause] We will not forget the Cypriot and Lebanese peoples. [applause] We will never forget the heroic Palestinian people [applause] who have been deprived of their land, nor the just cause of the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialist-Zionist aggression. We will not forget the peoples of Democratic Yemen, [applause] of Laos, [applause] of Afghanistan, [applause] who have initiated their revolution on promising and firm ground, the combatants for the liberation of Oman and eastern Timor, [applause] the Korean people in their effort for an end to imperialist intervention and the reunification of their fatherland. [applause] We will not forget admirable and heroic Vietnam [applause] in its struggles against new and ignominious forms of provocation, hostility and aggression. We will not forget our brothers from Asia. We will not forget the youths and workers of Western Europe and Canada [applause] with their just and noble demands. The just causes of all peoples of America, Africa, Asia and Europe will be able to count, without any hesitation, on our sympathy and support. [applause]

Within a few hours our beloved visitors will begin departing. Some will return to creative work and studies in their liberated fatherlands like ours. But we know very well that a large number of them will return to the hell of tyrannical societies or to the offensive and bitter life of the world neocolonized by imperialism or the imperialist and capitalist countries themselves which exploit human labor.

Youths of the world, we wish to express our deeply felt recognition of this beautiful and solidary gesture of holding the festival in our fatherland. Never before have we been so highly honored. [applause] We have done our best to be equal to the challenge of such an immense honor. If we have been deficient, we beg you to forgive us, because never before has anything been done with such love and dedication as the effort by our people to welcome you as you deserve. [applause]

We should not be the ones to judge the quality of this festival which has been held in our country. You are the ones who can do so. If you believe it has been successful we will never take it as our success but the success of all the youths of the world. [applause] The memories of these unforgettable days together with you will never disappear from our minds. We feel encouraged to do better in order to be equal to the youths and the world we have known in these past days. We feel more committed than ever before to the cause of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship, to the cause of revolution and internationalism in order to be worthy of the trust, respect and solidarity demonstrated by you. Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause]

FINAL SESSIONS OF TRIBUNAL AGAINST IMPERIALISM HELD

U.S. Citizens Testify

FL041800 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, channel 13, in Spanish at 1430 GMT on 4 Aug begins live coverage of the sixth day of sessions of the "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Today's topic is "imperialism as a system that provokes the social, economic, political and cultural ills of youth."

An unidentified announcer states that the deposition on today's charge is being presented by (Anton Berry), a U.S. delegate to the youth festival.

The U.S. delegate's deposition is intercepted in progress. He is speaking in English with a simultaneous translation into Spanish. He notes that imperialism uses exploitation to maintain a position of strength and does not hesitate to use barbaric means to gain its objectives, including war on the youth of the Third World countries, as well as war on its own youth. He adds that the attempts of youth to gain an education and to fulfill its legitimate aspirations are hindered by imperialism. The imperialists use greed to undermine youth, he adds. He notes that the agencies which control the mass media have two goals: to isolate youth from current problems and to bring them under imperialist domination to the point where they will carry out orders without thinking.

He adds that imperialist communications media try to instill a consumer mentality and that this affects Third World countries and oppressed countries. He notes that only the rich and the super rich have access to the way of life presented by the U.S. media. Others have been excluded from a productive life, he notes. He adds that there is discrimination in the United States against Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, blacks and other minorities. He accuses imperialism in general and U.S. imperialism in particular of endangering the life of the younger generation by making preparations for war and by systematically attacking the oppressed peoples who are fighting for their liberation. He cites as an example of the criminal nature of U.S. imperialism its intervention in Vietnam. He adds that the military-industrial complex has amassed vast amounts of money and power and is responsible for the deterioration of the morals of youth. He refers to the involvement of the CIA in assassinations and in the violation of the national sovereignty of foreign countries. He then turns to the rampant abuse of drugs and alcohol in imperialist countries. He notes that the CIA has experimented with these drugs. He mentions controversial tests with a drug called (?MK Ultra). He notes that the CIA uses student exchange programs to obtain intelligence information in various countries of the world. He notes that the CIA recruits students and teachers in the United States by means of intimidation. He notes that the CIA used the so-called Peace Corps in Latin America to gather strategic information in those countries. He then goes on to discuss unemployment in capitalist countries and notes that the capitalist system is not able to guarantee jobs to those who need them. He adds that unemployment particularly affects black Americans. He discusses the U.S. Government's attitude toward human rights and notes that it is setting itself up as the champion of human rights, but that this is only a facade. He adds that the imperialist system is in decay and offers no opportunities for youth. He notes that Carter goes around the world accusing countries of violating human rights and yet he refuses to recognize that minorities in the United States are daily victims of racism. He discusses racism and says that it is used to keep blacks and minorities in an inferior economic position. He criticizes monopolies for exploiting and controlling Third World countries. He discusses the unequal position of women in imperialist and capitalist countries. He notes that the United States uses the CIA as a tool to intervene in other countries. He notes that the CIA tries to pressure foreign governments and peoples to further the interests of the United States. He notes that the CIA has tried to make the 11th World Youth and Students Festival fail.

The president of the jury then asks for the witnesses to verify the charges made by the U.S. delegate.

The first witness is U.S. citizen Teresa (Crocker). She speaks in English with a simultaneous translation into Spanish. She accuses imperialism for many ills an all areas of life. She notes that in the U.S. and in other imperialist countries there are refined methods of discrimination, as for example within the legal system.

[illegible] at keeping people in ignorance, she notes. She adds that the [illegible] twists the laws for their own ends.

The second witness is Dolores (Flint), of the United States. She speaks in English with a simultaneous translation into Spanish. She accuses imperialism of not respecting the rights of youth in the area of education in the United States. She notes that the opportunity for public education is diminishing constantly because there is not enough money to finance this education. She notes that most of money goes for military purposes, while the rate of illiteracy continues to rise in the United States. She notes that it is the minority youth in the United States most affected by this situation. She decries discrimination for reasons of race and sex and notes that this discrimination is inherent in the U.S. educational system.

The third witness is Richard Walters, of Jamaica. He speaks in English with a simultaneous translation into Spanish. He criticizes imperialism for its treatment of youth. He cites crimes which were committed against youth in Jamaica under imperialism. He notes that the Jamaican people have decided to fight against this and to determine their own fate without the intervention of the United States. He notes that Jamaica has cast off economic repression and economic dependence. He accuses the CIA of intervening in Jamaican affairs.

Coverage ends at 1700 GMT as the proceedings are adjourned until 1900 GMT.

Final Testimony Heard

FL042257 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, channel 13, in Spanish at 1930 GMT 4 August begins coverage in progress of afternoon session of sixth day of sessions of "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

Coverage begins with an unidentified television announcer stating that television coverage is being resumed as an unidentified Bolivian student is presenting his report to the tribunal on the torture of his sister and niece by Bolivian police.

At 1935 GMT audio and video coverage is lost for approximately 4 minutes. The speaker ends his presentation at 1942 GMT.

The second witness is (Ofelia Cruz), from El Salvador. She reports on political repression in El Salvador. She begins speaking at 2003 GMT about peasant repression in the country. She goes on to list people who are missing in her country, among them her son. She ends her presentation by stating that a women's group has taken over the Red Cross in San Salvador in protest over missing persons. She ends her presentation at 2023 GMT.

The fourth witness is (Olivia Bradley), from the FRG. She discusses repression in the FRG for political views, for supporting socialist countries and opposing such countries as Chile. She begins speaking at 2026 GMT and ends at 2035 GMT.

The fifth speaker is Gerardo Carnero Checa, who is president of the Latin American Federation of Journalists. He discusses Western mass media and its domination, adding that the West no longer needs to resort to force. It now uses such institutions as the International Monetary Fund. Audio and video coverage are lost at 2046 GMT, apparently from technical problems.

At 2106 GMT television returns to the tribunal with the presentation in progress of an unidentified Arab delegate discussing Israeli repression of the Palestinians. He concludes his presentation at 2123.

The next witness is (Pierre Charles) of Haiti, who begins his presentation at 2134 GMT. He then presents (Elisabeth Philibert), who tells about the birth of her child in the Duvalier jail. Her presentation ends at 2144 GMT.

The following witness is (Ivan Bertelen), from Denmark. Audio and video is lost at 2153 GMT and returns at 2155 GMT. He discusses unemployement in his country and the problem of students studying subject areas in which there are no jobs. He ends his presentation at 2202 GMT.

The next witness is (Fineas Pattman), from Guyana, who discusses British imperialism in his country by recounting his country's history from the 1950's to the present. He then goes on to quote from Philip Agee's book, on CIA activities in Guyana. His presentation concludes at 2219 GMT.

The last witness is (Catherine Pobin) of France, who begins her presentation at 2220 GMT. She condemns French imperialism for its effects on French youth. Among the charges are: unemployment, jobs that are not commensurate with students' education and the poor quality of life in general. She ends her presentation at 2234 GMT.

The tribunal president then concludes the session by stating that the "youth accuses imperialism" tribunal has concluded its public sessions but will continue its private sessions. He notes that the closing ceremony will take place at 1400 GMT on Saturday 5 August.

Verdict on Imperialism

FL0600439Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Aug 78 FL

[Text] [begin tribunal president recording] In condemning imperialism and its leader, North American imperialism, as the promoter and supporter of all manifestations of fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, and as the main force of aggression and war and the worst enemy of the peoples; we issue a call for an indestructible unity among revolutionary, democratic and progressive youth and all the peoples who are struggling for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. [applause] [end recording].

This is what Hugo Villar, president of the "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal, stated upon reading the decision of that forum which met for seven days at the Cuban Academy of Sciences. The tribunal issued its verdict after hearing accusations in the statements made by the national preparatory committees of Palestine, South Africa, Vietnam Cuba, Chile and the United States and hearing presentations from the experts, witnesses and victims of imperialist torture and aggression.

The tribunal also heard depositions from former CIA officers and the forum was also able to study abundant evidence. The tribunal convincingly supported each of the six charges which were brought against imperialism and at one point in the presentation, in substantiating the accusation against colonialism and neocolonialism, that high international forum convicted imperialism of being responsible for:

[Begin Hugo Villar recording] Maintaining, through force, the colonial status of the peoples of Palestine, Puerto Rico, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Western Sahara, Belize and eastern Timor. [end recording]

In referring to the topic of the imperialist aggression the tribunal recounted a long list of insurgency activities carried out by imperialism and its agents of crime, and condemned imperialism as the main enemy of the people for attacking Vietnam, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Ethiopia; for meddling in the internal affairs of Africa and for forming mercenary groups.

At one point in the report on this charge the president of the tribunal made a direct reference to Vietnam:

[Begin Hugo Villar recording] Because of its war of aggression and infinite escalation of crimes perpetrated against the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people and the aftermath of genocide and ethnic genocide, the persistent imperialist and reactionary policy against that heroic people and imperialist plotting with international reactionary forces in instigating conflicts among peoples to weaken their struggle constitute a threat to international peace and security. [end recording]

The "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal which today issued its verdict condemned imperialism for all types of aggression it creates and organizes, for the economic blockades, for the string of military bases which it maintains throughout the world as a spear to be used to halt peoples' liberation and in preparing for new aggression.

RODRIGUEZ RETURNS FROM BELGRADE NONALIGNED MEETING

FL0410400Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Aug 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministries, has returned to our country at the conclusion of a visit to Yugoslavia which lasted several days. During his stay in that country Carlos Rafael held talks with leaders of the Yugoslav Government and party and leaders of the nonaligned countries movement.